The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Renewed Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Writ in Ireland.

Rejection of Liberal Amendments to the French Press Bill.

Reinforcements for the Abyssinian Expedition Called For.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary Explanations in Regard to the Abyssinian Expedition—Renewal of the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus in Ireland.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 18—Evening.

In the House of Commons this evening, Sir Stafford Northcote, the Secretary of State for India, made a statement in regard to the presence of the Egyptian troops in Abyssinia. He said that at the request of the English Government the Pasha of Egypt had agreed to recall his auxiliary force from Abyssinia, and the reports which have since been received that the Egyptians still remain in the country, and were advancing with the British, have not yet been explained by any official dispatches received by the Government. The Secretary also stated that the expedition was no longer suffering from scarcity of water.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 18—Midnight.

The House of Commons to-night, in Committee of the Whole, agreed to renew the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland.

Commitment of Alleged Clerkenwell Conspirators—Improved Health of Lord Derby.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 18—Evening.

The examination of the persons arrested on suspicion of being connected with the Clerkenwell explosion has terminated. All the prisoners have been remanded to confinement, except Allan, against whom no evidence has been elicited, and he has been discharged.

The bulletins in regard to the condition of Lord Derby report that he is improving.

FRANCE.

Continuance of the Discussion on the Press Bill—Rejection of Liberal Amendments.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The bill for the regulation of the Press is still under discussion in the French Legislative Body.

A violent debate sprung up in yesterday's session on the question of the distribution of the Government advertising patronage. The Opposition claimed that the Liberal journals were justly entitled to a share of the advertisements published by the national and municipal authorities. This was demanded as a matter not of necessity, but of principle, the speakers declaring that in a law for the regulation of the Press, all journals should be treated with the strictest impartiality.

The effort to have the bill modified by the insertion of a provision to this effect was defeated, but the majority against the proposition was small.

An amendment to the bill, permitting the free admission of foreign papers and the unrestricted sale of French journals, was rejected.

Appointment of a Minister to Japan.

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 18—Evening.

M. Max Outrey, Agent and Consul-General at Cairo, Egypt, has been appointed Minister of France to the Empire of Japan.

GERMANY.

Government Measures for the Safety of Immigrants.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

Count von Bismarck proposes the establishment at the different ports of Germany of a board of Federal officers to examine into the condition of vessels bound to America. An effort to prevent the repetition of the *Leibnitz* horror is the immediate cause of this salutary step on the part of the Government.

The Convention with the Dispossessed Princes Approved by the Upper Diet.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The Upper House of the Diet passed the convention made with the deposed Powers, whose territories have been annexed to Prussia. The King engages to suspend all payments of money to the princes, and to confiscate their property in case of disloyalty.

BELGIUM.

The Losses by the Antwerp Fire—The Reported Destruction of an American Bark Doubtful.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The losses entailed by the fire at the petroleum docks in this city on Saturday, fall almost exclusively on Dutch and Belgian insurance companies.

The loss of the American bark *Eureka* by the fire is doubted, contradictory reports having been received as to the names of the vessels destroyed.

ABYSSINIA.

Reported Stop in the Advance of the British Expedition.

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 18—Evening.

The *Moniteur du Soir* has a report that there has been a stop in the advance of the British in Abyssinia, and that Gen. Napier is calling for reinforcements.

Explosion of a Locomotive—One Man Killed.

LOWELL, Mass., Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The locomotive engine *Wm. Sturgis*, attached to the 9:30 train from Lowell to Boston this morning, exploded just below the Northern depot in Lowell, killing the engineer, Geo. Spaulding, and seriously injuring the fireman, Stillman White; Henry Smith and a Mr. Welch, of Lowell, were injured, but no others. The engine is a perfect wreck.

Stillman White, the fireman of the railway engine which exploded here this morning, has since died of his injuries.

Accident on the Hudson River Railroad—A Teamster Killed.

HUDSON, N. Y., Tuesday, Feb. 18.

A shocking accident occurred at the Catskill Station, on the Hudson River Railroad, yesterday as the down express train up passed that place. Mr. James Dubbics, a teamster in the employ of the Waterville Manufacturing Company, at Leeds, Green County, had driven to the depot for a load of wool, and hitched his team on the east side of the track. While he was engaged on the other side of the track, hearing the train approach, (which suddenly came around a sharp curve,) he started to cross the track to attend his horses when the cow-catcher of the engine of the approaching train struck him, raising him completely from his feet and throwing him to a distance with great violence against a telegraph pole, tearing one side of his face completely off and mutilating his body in a horrible manner, and killing him instantly. Deceased was 56 years of age, and leaves a wife and large family.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Florida Convention.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The Constitutional Convention to-day reorganized on the basis proposed by Gen. Meade. There was much excitement among the delegates and lobbyists.

Gen. Meade had a conference with the leaders, majority and minority, and made propositions of conciliation and harmony, which the majority immediately accepted, and after a little hesitation, were also accepted by the minority. They are as follows:

The Presidents of both wings of the Convention are to resign; the four delegates declared ineligible by the majority are to take their seats, and the four delegates declared eligible to vacate; the majority to decide all questions of eligibility, which are to be determined in full Convention; Col. Sprague commanding the State to call the Convention to order, and a new organization to be made. Col. Sprague urges equal rights of all men and classes as the basis of the Constitution. Forty-five members were present out of 46. Horatio Jenkins, late President of the majority was reëlected by a vote of 32 to 8. The standing rules and resolutions of organization, adopted by the majority were re-adopted. Gen. Meade and Staff appeared in the hall after the organization, and were introduced to the Convention. Gen. Meade said he was gratified that both sides had approached him in the spirit of liberality and hoped harmonious action would ensue. The strict test vote in the Convention now stands 30 to 15, if the four alleged ineligible members remain. The Convention will take up the Constitution thus far adopted by the majority, and readopt it. W. H. Gleason has been elected Financial Agent of the Convention.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

In the Reconstruction Convention to-day an ordinance was introduced, which was laid over, regulating weights and measures.

The Committee on Style and Arrangement made a lengthy report describing so many alterations and amendments that one member said the Convention could hardly recognize its own creation in the Constitution as reported by the Committee. He moved to recommit the report, which led to a confused discussion. It was finally recommitted with instruction to have the Constitution printed without any changes whatever, for comparison with the copy as amended by the Committee. Work is thus laid out for an indefinite period.

The Convention then discovered they had adopted no preamble to the Constitution, and discussed the matter for a couple of hours, after which they adjourned.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The Constitutional Convention to-day exempted all manufacturers and institutions of learning from taxations.

The words "two-thirds," wherever they occur in the report of the Committee on Legislative Debate, were stricken out, and the word "majority" inserted, to define the powers of the Legislature.

Mr. Benjamin Hill will speak here on Saturday next. Dr. Miller has been petitioned to reply to him.

The Alabama Election.

MONTGOMERY, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

Official returns from forty-two counties have been received at the district headquarters, but under an order from Gen. Meade publication of them is refused. The whole vote of the State on the question of ratification, it is estimated from partial returns, will be about 72,000. The white vote is less than 3,000. Half the registration is 84,000 votes.

The South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

In the Convention to-day twenty more sections of the Constitution were passed.

There was a long discussion on the Homestead law, which proposes the exemption of twenty-five hundred dollar homesteads from sale, for all debts, for the present, past, or future.

Senator Wilson telegraphs from Washington that "Congress will not loan one million dollars to the State to purchase land for the poor."

The Richmond Conveniton.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The Constitutional Convention was engaged to-day chiefly on the oyster question. It was resolved not to tax citizens for the privilege of catching oysters with tongs, but to tax the amount of sales of oysters. During the debate one of the members called another a scoundrel.

A proposition to appoint a committee to devise means to complete the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad was tabled.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The two members engaged in dispute yesterday made mutual concessions, apologized, and shook hands amid applause from all sides.

Three additional sections of the Bill of Rights was adopted.

The Democratic State Convention meets here to-morrow.

The Virginia Republican Committee Candidates for Governor.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Feb. 18.

The Republican State Committee met to-day. A Nominating Convention will be called to meet in this city five days after the adjournment of the Constitutional Convention.

The names of Messrs. Hawkshurst, of Alexandria, Rivers, of Albemarle, Rice, of Shenandoah, and Thomas, of Henry, are spoken of in connection with the Governorship.

The Constitutional Amendment in the New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 18.

In the State Senate to-day, when the joint resolution withdrawing the assent of New-Jersey to the fourteenth Constitutional Amendment was called, the Committee offered a substitute, the same in effect, but presenting reasons for the withdrawal of the assent of the State at length, the consideration of which was postponed until to-morrow.

The bill to repeal the sunset law, opening the polls at sunrise and closing them at sunset, was passed in the House.

The bill to repeal the registry law was considered on the second reading; the amendments to exempt Newark and Burlington County were rejected, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

A man named James Henry was fatally injured this afternoon, on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, near Schenevus, while endeavoring to restrain a restive team of horses from running before the train.

The Bishop Campbell Will Case.

WELLSBURGH, West Va., Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The Bishop Campbell will case, involving half a million of dollars, commenced this morning. The best legal talent of the country is employed to conduct the case, among whom are Judge Black, Gen. Garfield, Hon. Ben. Stanton, Hon. Geo. W. McCook, and Hon. Wm. A. Kennon.

Election of a United States Senator from Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The Democratic caucus of the Legislature, held last night to nominate a United States Senator, after eight ineffectual efforts to make a nomination, adjourned at a late hour to meet again at 8:15 o'clock this morning. The last ballot stood McCreery, 46; Bright, 30; Stanton, 24. On the caucus meeting this morning, Mr. Bright, who was not a candidate, received a large vote notwithstanding, and Stanton withdrew and Thomas C. McCreery, of Davies County, was unanimously nominated. He has always been a Democrat, has a clean record and is regarded as one of the first men in the State intellectually. This is the first office he has ever held. In the Legislature to-day the vote stood: McCreery, 110; Barnes, Radical, 9; Harding, third party, 5.

The State Constitutional Convention.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

Article five, on the Secretary of State, Comptroller, &c., was reported complete from the Revision Committee.

Article seven, on town and county offices, was considered, but without material amendment, and recommitted.

Article three, on the Legislature, was taken up, and the clause providing that franchises for street railroads may be sold at public auction and the proceeds paid to the city or town, was stricken out, and the article ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Recess.

In the evening session of the Constitutional State Convention the article on the militia was recommitted for engrossing, with an amendment restricting the number of the National Guard to 30,000 in time of peace.

The Convention adjourned.

The Ice Breaking Up in the Mississippi—Rumor Denied.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The ice gorge in the Mississippi River, at Carondelet, and between that place and this city, broke away yesterday, and during last night and this morning the river has been clear of ice for several miles above and below the city. The prospects are good for a speedy resumption of navigation. Boats for the South are already loading at points below here. The weather is clear and mild, the thaw extending throughout the West and a considerable distance Northward. No damage to the shipping has been done by the ice running out from the harbor.

The report published here on Sunday that Wm. H. Benton was about to compromise with George W. Pomeroy, paying the latter some $200,000, is authoritatively denied.

Arrival of the Steamship Peruvian at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The steamship *Peruvian*, Capt. Ballantine, from Liverpool on the 6th and Londonderry on the 7th, arrived at 10:30 this morning. She reports that on the 11th she passed the "Anchor Line" steamer, bound East, in latitude 55 9, longitude 29 14. On the 13th passed the steamer of the Lampart & Holt Line, bound East, in latitude 46 35, longitude 41 57. On the 17th passed the steamship *Hibernian*, 120 miles East of Seal Island.

Syracuse Municipal Election—The Entire Republican Ticket Elected.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Tuesday, Feb. 18.

At the municipal election in this city to-day, Mr. Charles Andrews, Republican, was elected Mayor over Gen. Jno. A. Green, Jr., by about one hundred majority. The entire Republican city ticket was elected by increased majorities. Of the Supervisors and Aldermen five out of eight of the Republicans were elected.

Accident on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

A passenger train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad ran off the track last night, near Farmington, Va. The sleeping car, containing twenty persons, was thrown down an embankment thirty feet high into Buffalo Creek. The car was entirely destroyed. Wm. Harris, of Dayton, Ohio, was the only person seriously injured.

Extensive Indian Depredations—Two Thousand Indians on the War Path.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The Fort Sanders *Index* says that an army of two thousand Indians are marching into the Sweet Water country from Idaho and westward. They are on the war path, and have burned all the ranches North of Soda Springs and driven off all the stock. They have also burned the houses and compelled the ranchmen to seek refuge in the ravines.

The Cincinnati Pork-Packing Report.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The *Price Current*, which will be published to-morrow, makes the following report of the packing done in this city during this season:

Whole number of hogs packed, 356,831; average weight, 210 pounds; average leaf lard, 25 pounds; showing a falling off as compared with last year of 105,779 head, 22 pounds of hog in the average weight and 5¼ pounds in lard.

Arrival of the Steamship Tripoli at Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

Arrived, steamer *Tripoli*, from Liverpool on the 4th, by the way of Queenstown on the 6th instant. Spoke, Feb. 12, latitude 47, longitude 39, ship *Wyoming*, from Liverpool for Philadelphia; 15th, latitude 42 54, longitude 52 55, steamer *Erin*, from New-York for Liverpool.

Suicide of Mrs. Weaver, the Insane Murdress.

PEMBROKE, Ont., Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The insane woman, Mrs. Weaver, confined in jail here for the murder of her five children, hung herself to the grate over her cell door last night, and when she was discovered she was found to be entirely lifeless.

Bloodless Duel in Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, Feb. 18.

A bloodless duel took place on the Arkansas side of the Mississippi River to-day, between two druggists of this city. After an exchange of rifle shots at fifty paces, without damage to either party, the affair was amicably settled.

Organization of Democratic Clubs in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Feb. 18.

Democratic Clubs are being organized in this and other cities in Georgia.

Lecture of Hon. Horace Greeley in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Feb. 18.

Horace Greeley lectured here to-night on "Self-made Men," to a very large audience.

Fire at Lockhaven, Penn.

LOCKHAVEN, Penn, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

A fire here on Monday morning consumed the large tannery of C. K. Sankey. The loss is estimated at $7,000. There was no insurance on the property. The books and papers of the establishment were destroyed.

Fire in Alton, Ill.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Feb. 18.

Flackenecker's grocery-store, and three or four adjoining buildings in Alton, Ill., were burned on Sunday night. The loss is about $15,000. The insurance has not been ascertained.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The Chair laid before the Senate resolutions from the Town Council of Washington, praying for the removal of the charter, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Cattell presented, he said, with great pleasure a petition from the anti-monopolists of New-Jersey. Also a petition from the citizens of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, in regard to the danger from encroachments of the sea at Absecom Inlet, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Howard presented a petition from the inhabitants of the commercial towns on Lake Michigan, praying for the improvement of the harbor at New-Buffalo, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Anthony presented a memorial from some of the persons who shared in the capture of the rebel ram *Albemarle*, setting forth that they are entitled to prize money.

Mr. Grimes presented a petition of several Commodores, praying that all Commodores on the retired list on the 1st of January, 1867, be promoted to be Rear-Admirals. Referred to Committee on Naval Affairs.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Ramsay called up the House bill to authorize the Adjutant-General of New-Hampshire to transmit, free of postage, certain certificates of thanks to soldiers of that State. A substitute had been inserted making the bill general, to apply to all States. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Saulsbury said of course this had nothing to do with the New-Hampshire election. He was glad the Senate had awakened to a realizing sense of the service of our soldiers, who had been greatly wronged heretofore in not being allowed by New-Hampshire to receive such certificates free of expense. The bill was passed.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, offered a resolution directing the collection of books and documents of the Senate into a library, under the direction of the Library Committee, and appropriating certain rooms in the Senate wing of the Capitol. He said it was nearly identical with a resolution offered on the subject by the late Senator (Mr. Foote) four or five years ago, and that there was now no library where the Senators could get access to complete sets of documents of the Senate.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. Cattell, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely the House bill forbidding the designation, as a public depository, of any national bank within fifty miles of a place where an assistant treasurer is located.

WAR DEPARTMENT EXPENSES.

The House joint resolution for reducing the expenses of the War Department, &c., was taken up and passed on motion of Mr. Wilson.

It provides for the reduction of the expenses in the City of New-York by concentrating the business of the various bureaus connected with the War Department into one building at a cost not exceeding $25,000 per annum, and the selection of a suitable property for receiving and storing army stores, at a cost not exceeding $50,000 per annum.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Mr. Wilson's bill for the reduction of the Army, and to continue unnecessary grades therein, and for other purposes, was reported with amendments and passed.

It confines the appointments of second lieutenants to graduates of the Military Academy; abolishes the grades of regimental commissary sergeant, regimental hospital steward and veterinary surgeon, and reduces the number of corporals to each company to four; discharges fourteen bands, and incorporates the provisions of the bill relating to bounties, &c., recently reported, namely, that no bounty shall be paid to a deserter, unless the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy shall cancel the charge of desertion, on the ground that it was erroneously made, and the declaration that officers of the army on leave or on the retired list shall not be considered as changing their station when obeying an order for duty.

THE POSTAL LAWS.

Mr. Ramsey introduced a bill to amend the postal laws and increase the efficiency of the postal service, which was referred to the Post-office Committee.

It provides that the existing law shall not be construed to prevent the Postmaster at any money order office from issuing orders payable by himself, and that the term "Deputy Postmaster," used in said act, shall be held to mean the Postmaster of every money-order office. The charges for money-orders are as follows: For an order not exceeding $10, 10 cents; for an order from $10 to $30, 15 cents; for an order exceeding $30, 25 cents; and the compensation of Postmasters for payment of orders is increased from ⅛ to ¼ per centum on their amount.

Sections 3 and 4 relate to the issue of duplicates and punishment for forging money orders—imprisonment at hard labor from two to five years, and a fine not exceeding $5,000; and the subsequent provisions authorize the Postmaster-General to appoint and employ mail agents on the steamers running from California to China, and from San Francisco to Honolulu, at salaries of $2,000 each, and to establish a general agency at Shanghai, with branch agencies at other ports in China and in Japan; appointing postal agents, clerks, &c., as may be necessary for conducting the postal business. For the more efficient management of the foreign mail service, he is authorized to appoint in his Department a Superintendent of Foreign Mails, at a salary of $3,000, and three additional Clerks; and he is also authorized to appoint a Chief of Division for the Dead-letter Office, at a salary of $2,500. Punishments are provided for the use of cancelled stamps, &c.; in the case of Department employes, imprisonment from one to three years—other persons six months to one year, and a fine of $500; sales of stamps and stamped envelopes at a discount are limited to the amount of $100 at any one time to the same party; and such sales are to be restricted to designated agents, who will agree to sell again without discount, under rules to be fixed by the Postmaster-General.

The last section provides that it shall not be lawful to deposit in a Post-office, to be sent by mail, any letter or circular concerning lotteries, gift concerts or similar enterprises, offering prizes of any kind, on any pretext, and Postmasters receiving what they have reason to believe are such letters or circulars, shall send them to the Dead Letter Office.

MR. THOMAS.

The special order which was the resolution to admit Mr. Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland, was taken up.

Mr. Johnson had the floor to close the debate, but yielded to Mr. Trumbull, who desired to answer some remarks made on his former speech in the course of debate. He read from the report of the committee on the subject to show that they had found nothing against the admission of Mr. Thomas, if not contained in the matter in connection with his son. Yet Senators based their objections upon entirely different grounds—some of them members of the committee who signed that report. The Senate was sitting to decide the case under the law and the facts. It was not a question whether Mr. Thomas sympathized with the rebellion, but whether he was the regularly qualified representative of the State of Maryland. He (Trumbull) had not selected him. He replied to Mr. Edwards' comments on his defence of Mr. Thomas and his son, and his denunciation of them as traitors, and said this was not the place for such denunciations. He (Trumbull) claimed to be as loyal as any Senator. He had as great an abhorrence of treason as any one, nor did that prevent the Senator from Maryland from being entitled to his seat. If that Senator was shown to be a traitor, he could be kept out; but he was to be kept out not by defamation, but on the proof of the facts in the case. Mr. Trumbull again discussed the various charges against Mr. Thomas. He denied that war existed at the time Thomas resigned, as claimed by Mr. Howard. If so, it was only on our side; and he referred to the decision of the Supreme Court in the prize cases when he said no judge claimed that war existed until the firing on Fort Sumter, and yet the Senator said flagrant war existed.

Mr. Drake said it was flagrant enough on one side.

Mr. Trumbull continued, claiming in the course of his remarks that the act of Thomas in resigning the Treasury Department to Gen. Dix, in whom the country had such confidence as they did not repose in him, was not aiding the enemy but the country. Mr. Trumbull supposed that the Senator did not agree with every act of Mr. Buchanan, such as the appointment of Peace Commissioner who promised Fort Sumter should not be reinforced.

Mr. Drake doubted whether the Senator would claim that Mr. Thomas resigned on account of such acts as that.

Mr. Trumbull continued, quoting Mr. Cisco's testimony in favor of Mr. Thomas, and concluded by saying he would vote on the case simply as warranted by the testimony.

Messrs. Howard, Stewart and Johnson endeavored simultaneously to get the floor, but the Chair recognized Mr. Johnson, who called upon the Clerk to read some remarks he had prepared. They were read, being mainly addressed to the point of Constitutional qualifications, saying the only law on the subject, additional to the Constitution, was that requiring an oath; though in his judgment Congress had no power to pass such a law. He thought that as Mr. Thomas, who was admitted to be a man of high character, was willing to take that oath, that fact was conclusive upon Congress. After the reading was concluded, Mr. Johnson added a few words in regard to the charges made against Mr. Thomas. He thought Mr. Sumner had wholly misapprehended the act of April, 1790, on the subject of treason. The first section defined treason as levying war against the United States, and imposed a penalty. The second defined misprision of treason as knowledge of such treason, or giving it aid and comfort. To bring Mr. Thomas within that statute, it was necessary to prove that, when the son left, he had committed the crime of treason, and that Senator, had he been called upon to find an indictment, would have been obliged to set out that that son had committed treason by levying war before he left his father's house. Mr. Johnson went on to defend the conduct of Mr. Thomas in that connection. If Mr. Thomas ever had been a Secessionist, it was unknown to him (Mr. Johnson,) and he did not believe it. He quoted the son's testimony to rebut the charge made by Mr. Morton, that the reason advanced by Mr. Thomas to dissuade his son from going was that his State had not seceded; and to show that he had told him he should not go because it would be fighting against his Government. Certainly no evidence could be shown that Thomas, while in the Cabinet, participated in the conspiracy; he had discharged every obligation resting upon him; no intimacy had existed between him and Cobb, whom he succeeded, and his subsequent conduct showed his motives in accepting the office. To shake the public credit at that time would have been to destroy the Union; and his first act was, on learning that there were no funds to meet the obligations maturing January 1, to write to Mr. Cisco, Assistant Treasurer, inquiring whether he could not use certain funds for the purpose of saving the national honor. Mr. Johnson then referred to Mr. Thomas' promptitude in advertising the loan subsequently authorized by Congress, and his readiness in accepting the forthcoming propositions, and thereby meeting those obligations on Jan. 1. Was that the conduct of a disloyal man? Afterward men from New-York, after negotiating a part of that loan, went to President Buchanan and expressed a want of confidence in Mr. Thomas. In consequence of that doubt on his integrity, Mr. Thomas resigned, an act for which he honored rather than censured him. Mr. Johnson discussed the letter of resignation, holding that Mr. Thomas' disagreement from the President's act in collecting revenue on shipboard was justifiable. In the time of Jackson it was not thought that such power existed, when the nullification doctrine of South Carolina gave rise to the question and special legislation was found necessary. The same view was held when the question presented itself to the administration of President Lincoln. It was therefore unjust to make any such charge against Mr. Thomas on that ground. In regard to other reasons advanced for resignation, Mr. Johnson said no war then existed. The imbecility of Buchanan, however, had permitted the rebels to gird Sumter with a circle of fire, and the small but glorious garrison were in danger of starving; yet Buchanan had agreed with the South Carolina Commissioners that no effort should be made to reinforce it. Afterward it was concluded to reinforce and provision the fort by the *Star of the West*. Gen. Scott and other loyal men opposed the proposition as certain to result in failure, she being an unarmed, wooden steamer. Mr. Johnson connected the language of Mr. Thomas in disagreeing with the policy of Buchanan toward South Carolina, with the proposition as being based on hoping that the effusion of blood might otherwise be prevented. The road to compromise was still open, and was dear to the heart of every American citizen. What, then, did Thomas do? He went to his home, and has never since done an act or said a word to encourage the rebellion. He was a man of earnestness and firmness, and would, doubtless, if sympathizing with the rebellion, have taken a prominent part in its favor. Instead of that he had stayed at his post, and negotiated a loan for the Government. He quoted from a letter from Mr. Thomas, while Secretary of the Treasury, recommending that the name of Coxetter, who had tendered the resignation of his commission as commander of a revenue-cutter stationed at Charleston, be stricken from the rolls, refusing to receive the resignation; and closed it with the act of his successor, Gen. Dix, in directing, "If any man hauled down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." Alluding to the charge that war existed at the time of resignation, he referred to the Convention called by Virginia in February, 1861, and participated in by twenty-two States, adjourning February 27th, which had expressed strong hopes that the contingency of war might be averted. He referred also to the declaration of neutrality by Kentucky after the proclamation of Lincoln of April, 1861, which declaration was signed by Mr. Guthrie and Attorney-General Speed, loyal among the loyal, and adjured Senators to deal with Mr. Thomas as they had dealt with them. In reply to imputations upon the republican form of government of Maryland by Mr. Morrill, of Maine, in the course of the debate, he said hundreds of thousands there, as in other States, believed no doubt sincerely in a State's right to secede, although in that he believed they had been in error. Thousands of them in the armies of the Union had proved themselves fit successors of those who in 1781, in the battle of Cowpens, by a brilliant charge upon the enemy snatched victory from defeat and turned the fortunes of the day, achieving historical and deathless fame for the Maryland line and its noble leaders.

Mr. Stewart replying to Mr. Trumbull, admitted that he had agreed to the report of the Committee, but said it was a compromise report, and claimed that those who agreed to it could not be charged with inconsistency for taking in the Senate the same view they had taken in the Committee. He then proceeded to contend that it was evident from the facts shown that Mr. Thomas had always been in sympathy with the enemies of the Government, and history warned them to beware of admitting such men to a share in the Government.

Mr. Conness moved at 4:20 o'clock to go into Executive session, saying it was evident no vote would be reached to-night, as several Senators desired to speak.

Mr. Sherman said that probably on such a question the Senate would sit until 6 o'clock before a vote was reached; at all events he hoped they would go on.

Mr. Anthony advocated going into Executive session.

A motion to adjourn was lost.

The motion of Mr. Conness was lost, 12 to 25.

Mr. Howe said he was as much disposed to speak as any man, [laughter,] but did not care to do so if a vote was possible to-night. He would not answer for what he might do to-morrow. [Laughter.]

After further discussion relative to the propriety of debate, after the formal understanding that Mr. Johnson should close it, on motion of Mr. Fessenden at 4:40 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Hubbard, of West Virginia, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Comptroller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to revoke the appointment of receiver for the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Williamsburg, New-York, and to restore the bank to its owners, provided they present satisfactory assurance that the public interest will thereby be promoted, secure the full payment of all the creditors of the bank, and restore the capital stock to its original amount.

The bill was read three times and passed.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Kelley offered a resolution directing the Secretary of State to transmit a copy of the report of Elliot C. Cowdin, Commissioner of the Paris Exposition of 1867, on silk and silk manufactures, which was adopted.

Mr. Butler introduced a bill to amend the act establishing National Banks, in reference to voting by proxies, &c., which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. Starkweather, by unanimous consent, introduced a joint resolution appropriating $50,000 to be used by the Secretary of State for the relief of the personal wants, or for the return to this country of American citizens destitute of means, who have been or who may be imprisoned in foreign countries without just cause and discharged without trial or acquitted on trial, the Secretary to report in detail all such disbursements.

Mr. Starkweather briefly explained and advocated the proposition, and moved the previous question, which was seconded.

The joint resolution was then passed by yeas 114, nays 29.

On motion of Mr. Kerr, the President was requested to communicate any report made in pursuance of the joint resolution of the 29th of March, 1867, in reference to ship canals around the falls of the Ohio River.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.

The House then resumed the consideration of, in the morning hour, the bill reported by Mr. Miller, from the Revolutionary Pensions' Committee, giving $8 per month pension to the surviving officers and enlisted men, including militia and volunteers, of the military and naval service of the United States, who served consecutively for three months in the war of 1812, who were honorably discharged, who at no time during the late rebellion adhered to the cause of the enemies of the Government, but were constantly and continually loyal to it, who can take the test oath and who are in circumstances which render them dependent on others for support.

Mr. Miller addressed the House at some length in advocacy of the bill. He claimed that not more than one-twentieth or 12,557 of the soldiers of the class provided for in the bill were now alive, and in such indigent circumstances as would entitle them to pensions, and that would make the pensions under this bill amount to $1,224,672. But even supposing one-tenth of them were in indigent circumstances then the amount would be $2,449,344.

Mr. Loan addressed the House in support of the bill, and claimed that no member would dare to vote against it.

Mr. Miller moved the previous question on the passage of the bill.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, hoped the House would not second the "previous question," but let the matter be discussed, particularly after the challenge thrown down by the gentleman from Missouri, (Loan.) The bill had been opposed, and opposed successfully, for the last twenty years, and had never passed Congress. He had before him an estimate showing that the bill would cost in the aggregate, $172,000,000.

Mr. O'Neill remarked that that estimate was made in regard to a totally different bill—a bill to pension all the survivors and their widows.

The previous question was seconded.

Mr. Miller, being entitled to an hour to close the discussion, yielded to

Mr. Loan, who, in response to a question by Mr. Baker, said it was utterly impossible to state the precise amount that would be paid for pensions under the bill; but from all the information accessible to the Committee it would not exceed $2,000,000 a year. The statement of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Washburne) was so absurdly incorrect that it was perfectly amazing how he could be induced to make it. That statement included all probable survivors and all widows, and was calculated on the supposition that the average length of life of the beneficiaries would be twelve years.

Mr. Washburne defended the statement which he had made.

Mr. Paine asked at what time the pensions were to commence.

Mr. Logan replied that they would commence from the time of the application under the bill.

Mr. Paine asked whether there was any objection to make that point more clear and definite in the bill.

Mr. Logan said there was none whatever; there was no time fixed in the bill, and therefore, under the general law it was dependant on the date of the application.

Mr. Washburn, of Indiana, expressed his surprise that any opposition should be made to this bill by any of those who had appropriated $50,000 this morning, to go hunting over Europe for paupers to be brought back to this country.

Short speeches in advocacy of the bill were made by Messrs. Logan, Burr, Benton, Mullins, Lawrence of Ohio, Bromwell of Illinois, Pruyn, O'Neill, and Miller.

Mr. Mullins ridiculed the economy of Mr. Washburne, Illinois, and said that when he returned to Illinois, the old soldiers would dig a hole for him, and bury him in it.

Mr. Pruyn gave it as his impression that there were not 20,000 survivors of the class provided for in the bill, and remarked that if all these were entitled to pensions, the whole annual cost would not exceed two and a half millions.

Mr. O'Neill expressed the opinion that there would not be five thousand applicants under the bill.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, referred to the fact that he had been assailed by almost all who had spoken in support of the bill, and particularly by the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Mullins,) and all because he had desired the House to have an opportunity of investigating the matter. When the gentleman from Tennessee had been representing his constituents for sixteen years, it would be time enough for him to make such a remark. He had always been in favor of sustaining the soldier and giving him a bounty and pension, but there were other people who had rights, as well as the soldiers of 1812. He thought the soldiers in the late rebellion had some rights, and the laboring people of the country, who were famishing and crying for bread, had some rights. He had not even stated that he would vote against the bill, and did not know but what he should vote for it. [Laughter.] He had wanted information in regard to the bill, and for that he had been assailed, but his constituents had never failed to sustain him; because he had never misrepresented their interests nor their convictions.

The discussion being closed the bill was passed without a division.

PETITIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

The Speaker presented resolutions of the Washington Common Council in reference to the city charter, which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Brooks presented the petition of persons employed in telegraphing, for the removal of the income tax, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Van Wyck presented the petition of citizens of Waldew, Orange County, New-York, for the reduction of the Government expenses and the removal of taxes on necessaries, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Ward presented a petition from 300 citizens of Hornellsville, New-York, for a law to define the status of naturalized citizens abroad and to compel foreign Governments to respect their rights, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then, at 2:30 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, with Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, the question being on Mr. Donnelly's amendments to insert items for the Department of Education.

The question was discussed by Messrs. Phelps, Baker and Boutwell in favor of, and Messrs. Harding and Woodward against the amendment.

The amendment was rejected—41 to 60.

Mr. Dawes made the point of order on the final clause of the bill, limiting the employees of the various departments to the number specified in the bill, and repealing all conflicting acts. The only objection was that it was independent legislation.

The Chairman sustained the point of order and the clause was struck out.

The Committee rose and reported the bill.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, offered as an amendment in the House the clause which had just been struck out.

Mr. Dawes made the same point of order, intimating that his object was to save the Department of Education.

The Speaker sustained it.

Mr. Washburne then modified the amendment by omitting the repealing portion of it, and by limiting the payments under the bills to the persons provided for in it.

The House seconded the previous question on the bill and pending amendment.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, said he would not press action upon the bill this evening.

EXPORTERS OF DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Mr. Schenck introduced a bill for the relief of certain exporters of distilled spirits. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Schenck the Secretary of State was directed to furnish information in reference to the contingent fund of his Department, and then at 4:30 o'clock the House adjourned.

GRANT AND FENTON.

The Union Republican Campaign Club Ratifies the Nomination—Mass Meeting at Cooper Institute—Speeches of Hon. Lyman Tremaine, Lieut.-Gov. Woodford and others.

A meeting under the auspices of the Union Republican Campaign Club was held at Cooper Institute last evening, and was well attended, nearly all the front seats being occupied by ladies. The Anderson Glee Club was present, and during the evening sang several enlivening campaign songs. Mr. Charles S. Spencer presided. On taking the chair he said:

We meet again—the Union Republicans of New-York and the Union Republican Presidential Campaign Club of New-York. We meet again. It is now more than three years since we met last. Our last meeting was here. It was on the evening of the day of the Presidential election of 1864, with a telegraphic instrument upon this stage—in communication with the Union from the Golden Gate of California, and the most distant post of Oregon to the furthest pine in the forest of Maine, we met together then. For ten hours we remained here, and left with the proud song of *Victory* upon our lips. Who that was in this hall then will forget, while life and reason last, the exciting incidents of that glorious night, and that closing, sublime spectacle of thousands of triumphant and exulting men, in the hour and excitement of victory, remembering from whom the blessing came, rising in this vast hall and singing—

> "Praise God from whom all blessings flow;
> Praise Him, His creatures here below."

At home, on the ocean, in foreign lands, I have been met and congratulated by gentlemen who were here on that great night. That meeting of this Club challenges the record of any political organization in any country. We meet again. We parted, having fulfilled faithfully our duty, and confident in the future. The war had not ended, but the tide of Union victory had set in. The brave and gallant leader of the Union army then, who is the brave and gallant leader of the Union army to-day, Ulysses S. Grant, was "fighting it out on that line," while as confidently and trustingly as a child ever rested its head upon the bosom of its mother, the loyal Unionists of the country confided in and trusted Abraham Lincoln. The traitor bullet of an assassin, sped upon its mission by Southern rebels and their Northern apologists, bore upon its wing the great and pure soul of Lincoln from time to eternity. It was my melancholy fortune to witness that murder. The Vice-President of our choice, becoming by this crime President, proved an apostate, an ingrate, infamous, a black traitor. A fearless, unconquerable, true Congress has fought him from the first hour of his treachery until now. The old battle must be fought over again, the fruits of our victory so foully wrenched from us, regained and realized, and upon the immortal platform of *Equal Rights and Equal Justice to All*, this entire Union organized and in its injured parts reconstructed. To initiate a movement which shall bear its effective part in the realization of this result, this Club marshals its hosts once more, invites you here, and opens this night a new campaign. The memories of its past triumphs; the consciousness of the truth and justice of the cause it advocates, and its unfaltering confidence in the ultimate and complete success of the right nerves it, encourages it, urges it on. It will fight out, under no disguise, detracting not a jot from extreme Republican principle, and confident that it will receive, as it has in the past, the confidence, the assistance, and the warm and kind approbation of the Radical Republicans of the country. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Wm. R. Richardson then read the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That whereas, it was originally the mission of the Republican Party, based upon the principle of equal justice to all men, to limit the area of oppression and extend the bounds of freedom in this land, so now it is called upon, in furtherance of the same great object, to defend and keep the ground it has so nobly conquered.

Resolved, That the war between treason and loyalty is still upon our hands; that we are at the opening of a new campaign in that war; that it is incumbent upon us to organize and concentrate our forces for the combat; that our first duty is to place at the head of the army of freedom a commander whose name and history are the synonym of victory, and whose character, demonstrated before the world in his past career, indicates him as a fit successor to our beloved Lincoln in the qualities of firmness, integrity, devotion to the right and intelligence to see the right.

Resolved, That reading and heeding the bitter lessons of the past, we are called upon to avoid the errors of the past, and to place as second in command a man whom the people have tried and proved, and whom they can safely trust in any event with the guidance of the affairs of the nation.

Resolved, That the names of Grant and Fenton, proposed by our late Convention at Syracuse, and for whose nomination our delegates were instructed to use their best efforts, meet our cordial approbation, and for them we pledge our zealous and hearty support and our most active exertions for their election.

Resolved, That, conscious that in this contest we have to fight a repudiated and disgraced, but hungry and desperate faction—a self-styled Democracy—who have been weighed in the balance and found wanting, we will go into the battle fearless and confident, relying on the verdict of the people, whose decision is written in blood, that traitors shall never again control the Government of this nation.

Resolved, That we indorse and ratify the principles announced by our late Convention at Syracuse, embodying as they do the great truths inscribed upon the banner of our party, which have been triumphant in the contest with treason in arms, and are destined, as we firmly believe, to still triumph at the ballot-box, and to make our country what our fathers intended it to be—the dwelling-place of freedom, of justice, and of equal laws for all and of special privileges for none.

MR. TREMAIN'S SPEECH.

Hon. Lyman Tremain was then introduced. The people, he said, ever practical and sagacious, were convinced that Grant was the proper man to elevate to the high office of the President of the nation. The Union Republican Party in the State had recently spoken with emphasis and force at their Convention in Syracuse in favor of Grant for President and Fenton for Vice-President. That Convention also had chosen seventy delegates from their body to express the sentiments of the Convention at the National Convention to be held in Chicago. Grant's integrity and personal character is admitted on all sides, but, since he had stood shoulder to shoulder with those who were for the right, his honor as a soldier had been calumniated and vilified. These assaults would fail of their office. [Applause.] The only crime that this great captain had committed was, that he loved his country as he loved his life. Andrew Johnson labored under the hallucination that he could do what Davis and Lee failed to do—crush the chief of the army. We honored the high office of the President of the United States, because it is the sacred property of the people of this country. We would respect and do reverence to the incumbent of that high office; but when that incumbent descended from his high position and voluntarily made war upon a patriot, that President must expect to receive the same contempt with any other man occupying the same ignoble position. [Applause.] If the subject brought upon the dissecting table is a President, the surgeon will use the same knife that he would use upon a common felon. The conflict between Johnson and Grant would result in the complete exculpation of their great leader—Grant. [Applause.] What was the character of the evidence upon which the President relied? It was the same as that employed by old Dr. Townsend to sell his sarsaparilla to the people. Why should not the great quack, Andrew Johnson, rely upon the same kind of evidence?

Secretary Stanton (applause) held the War Office only by virtue of the Tenure of Office Bill, not only against the will of the President, but in spite of his official order for his removal, and if that law is unconstitutional, he is an intruder and a usurper. Why did not Johnson go to his Attorney-General and get him to issue a writ of *quo warranto* against Secretary Stanton while he holds that office? He could then get the judgment of the Supreme Court as to the meaning of that law. He did not do it, because he saw he would come in direct conflict with that law, and if he failed he would render himself liable to impeachment. We know that Johnson is a brave man. Why did he not tell Grant that if he (Grant) should be sentenced as the Tenure of Office bill provides, to five years imprisonment, that he, Johnson, would go to prison in his stead. [Laughter.] Of course Johnson, as a lawyer, must have known that in the eye of the law, when a party was condemned by the court, another person could not go to prison for him. If Mrs. Cobb should be indicted for the same offence, there was no court in Washington or the United States that would accept as her substitute even so excellent a personage as the President of the United States. [Laughter.] Although he might be willing to serve for her and with her, jointly and severally. What was the character of the accusations against Grant? His accuser knew when he assailed him that he, Grant, was the rising man of the nation. Johnson, having been the evil genious of the present administration, was ambitious to cast his evil influence over the coming administration and thought, perhaps, if Grant should be defeated, he himself might be reëlected. Mr. Tremain then proceeded at great length to relate the circumstances that gave rise to the conflict between Mr. Johnson and Gen. Grant. He dwelt particularly upon Mr. Johnson's Cabinet meetings, and charged the President with having invited Gen. Grant to attend them in order that he might be led to make such statements as would injure him before the country. But the country understood it, and would seal with their contempt the action of this unholy conspiracy. [Applause.] Gen. Grant would come out, as he had always done, the victor and master of the situation. [Great applause.] The speaker congratulated his hearers that Secretary Stanton was reinstated in the War Office notwithstanding the opposition of the President; that the political sky seemed clear and bright; that the nomination of Gen. Grant was a foregone conclusion, and that nothing would be left to be done at the Chicago Convention except to render the verdict of the people. If the Union Republican Party stood firm and faithful Gen. Grant would be elected the next President of the United States. [Great applause.]

A letter was read from Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, regretting that illness prevented his being present.

The Chairman then introduced Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New-York. Mr. Woodford said:

My friends, you are met to-night to ratify the nominations of the recent State Convention. You are met still more to ratify the declaration of principles there announced, and you will here once more ratify the names of the good men that will receive the nomination to be made by the Chicago Convention. For the nominees of that Convention you will work nobly, be they who they may. With coats thrown off, with swords unsheathed and the scabbards thrown away, you will go into the glorious fight till you have placed in the chief offices of the State the men who have earned your confidence, in whose honesty and firmness you can rely. The best men and the greatest are to-day, after all, but instruments in the hands of God in doing the work of freedom and of righteousness. The speaker then proceeded to review the conduct of the President and of Congress in the matter of reconstruction, charging the former with putting every obstacle in the way of that work, by endeavoring to bring into disrepute the soldiers and statesmen successful in the conduct of the war, and who are recognized as the great leaders of the people. I say to you, said the speaker, under the color of that flag, I know the color of no man's face; and if God spares me, I shall never utter a word that shall take the ballot from a man who ever wore the Federal blue or fought beneath the federal flag. [Rapturous cheering.] Every interest pleads to-day that we shall have reconstruction. The President has put every obstacle in the way, yet after all, we stand upon the verge of practical reconstruction. What is the duty of the hour? Before us lie those unreconstructed States, behind us the President and his cohorts. Our duty is to go forward—forward! Your hearts beat responsive to the command. Forward! It is the watchword everywhere, when men have aspirations for liberty. The speaker continued at some length, and concluded an eloquent address amid enthusiastic cheers.

The Chairman next introduced Maj. Haggerty in a poetical quotation complimentary to Irishmen generally. Maj. Haggerty on taking the stand said he hoped the day would come when the eyes of Irishmen would see this truth: "They who seek liberty for themselves should not deny it to the least of God's children." For his part he believed in the doctrine of liberty—of radical liberty. He believed this country would give liberty to Ireland long before the Fenians would do it. It was because he desired the liberty of Ireland that he was a Radical Republican. The triumph of Radical Republicanism would lessen the number of thrones throughout the world and would put an end to oppression everywhere. After some further remarks in this strain the speaker proceeded to relate his experiences on a late visit to Washington; his calling on Gen. Grant with Senator Wilson; the way he was besieged by correspondents of the *Herald*, *Tribune* and *World* to repeat to them what Gen. Grant said at the interview, and how they all deserted him when he refused to tell them what the General said. He would inform the audience, however, that he was never more mistaken in a man than he was in Gen. Grant; he found him an accomplished gentleman as well as a soldier; a fluent converser instead of a taciturn man, as he had supposed, and one who displayed intimate knowledge of law as well as of war. Although he did not feel at liberty to repeat Gen. Grant's remarks, yet he saw no reason why Senator Wilson should not do so, and he hoped he soon would, for it was just what the country needed at the present time. Major Haggerty closed by a defence of the rights of adopted citizens now suffering in foreign prisons, and urged Republicans to take a bold stand upon this question. His remarks were greeted with much applause.

The Chairman then announced that there would be another public meeting of the club on the 27th of next May, to ratify the action of the National Convention, and he invited them all to be present.

The Glee Club then sang another song and the audience dispersed.

New-York Infirmary for Women and Children.

The fourteenth annual report of the Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, at No. 126 Second-avenue, speaks most encouragingly of the growing prosperity of this admirable institution. During the past year 7,036 patients have been relieved—6,354 in the Dispensary, 545 at their own homes, and 137 in the house. All those treated at home, and in the Dispensary, were attended and provided with medicines without charge, as in ordinary dispensaries. Of those in the house, 73 were free, 44 paid a small sum, $4 a week, generally for a part only of the time during which they resided in the house.

The number of patients received into the infirmary during the year was 137; of patients visited at their own homes, 545; of dispensary patients, 6,354; total, 7,036.

The nationality of these was as follows: United States, 3,157; Ireland, 2,627; Germany, 164; Great Britain, 154; other countries besides the above, 252. With this amount of work accomplished for the year, the Treasurer reports a balance in the treasury of $1,458 73 against $138 48 on the 5th of January of last year.

Fires Yesterday.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred at No. 254 Ninth-avenue, occupied on the first floor by Seman Klouss, as a feed store, and the three upper floors as storage for furniture, owned by various parties. The sixth floor is used as a wire-packing manufactory, owned by Mr. Klouss. His loss is $20,000; insured for $25,000 in the Greenwich, Firemen's Fund, Niagara, Ætna, Hartford, North British, Mercantile and Phœnix. The building is owned by Mr. Halsey; damage, $8,000. The loss on furniture is $3,000; both covered by insurance.

TRIAL OF REV. S. H. TYNG, JR.

Closing Arguments of Counsel—Speeches of Judge Fullerton, and Mr. S. P. Nash—Rev. Dr. Tyng's Notice of Argument—Final Adjournment of the Court.

At the opening of the Court for the trial of Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., yesterday, the school-room in which it met was crowded outside of the bar, as usual, the larger proportion of the audience being ladies. A large number of ladies and gentlemen, including many clergymen, were turned away from the door, having been unable to obtain admittance. Rev. Dr. BEACH, President of the Court, opened the proceedings with prayer.

Judge FULLERTON then addressed the Court for the defence:

ARGUMENT OF JUDGE FULLERTON.

He said the presentation of the case by his learned associate (Mr. PARKER) had been so full that it left him but little to do; but the importance of the case, not only to his client, but to the Protestant Episcopal Church, must be his excuse for adding to the argument of his associate. He would state plainly, and he hoped without offence, what the case was. He knew it was in form a presentment against Rev. Mr. TYNG for officiating in the parish of another minister without his permission. If this were all, the matter would be easy, but such was not the case; it went further, and was a dispute between the two great parties of the Church. The one was evangelical and recognized other Christian denominations, while the other was exclusive, and claimed to have exclusively the true faith; it recognized a priesthood rather than a ministry, bondage rather than freedom. The trial, then, was meant, by a forced and unnatural interpretation of a canon, to let one body gain an ascendency over its rival. He warned the Court against a partisan judgment. The opinions of the members of the Court were well known, for they had not concealed them, and they had a perfect right to them; but it was his duty to state his opinion, lest a hasty or partisan judgment might injure his client and destroy the the unity of the P. E. Church. The real matter was that one side wanted to legislate for the other; it involved freedom of conscience; it involved liberty of speech—nay, it was the revival of that spirit which in past ages had caused martyrdom and kindled the fires of revolution. If Mr. TYNG alone were involved in this matter, he would not speak in such strong language. The patriarchs of the Church had given testimony in this case—and if the younger TYNG had violated the canon, so had the elder; so had Drs. DYER, NEWTON, SMITH, MUHLENBERG, CANFIELD and others, who had preached the Gospel in its purity for more years than some members of the Court had lived. He then called attention to the testimony—which, he said, if properly considered, would cause the case to end there. If they condemned this act, whom did they not condemn? He would call attention to one whom all loved and respected—one who was venerated and quoted with love; he alluded to Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG. He then read Dr. MUHLENBERG's testimony as regarded clergymen officiating in churches of other denominations, and as to his having done so himself without ecclesiastical censure in cases where consent was asked or granted. Other portions were read showing the usage of ministers of the Church in such cases. He then read over the testimony of Rev. Dr. TYNG, as already published, specially referring to the habit of officiating, which had prevailed, by ministers in the parish bounds of another, without consent being asked or applied for, and ministers having gone to preach by invitation of his own parishioners, unchallenged and free; also as to the use of the Prayer Book at special services, without responses, where books were not in the hall, the only exception being at a service where a distinguished presbyter read the services in one voice and the responses in another. [Laughter.] He next referred to the answer of Rev. Dr. NEWTON in regard to the declaration of the clergy and laity, which he had signed, and said there was another declaration from the "American Church Union." The Union met somewhere in this City to preserve the discipline of the Church, which meant simply to silence such men as Mr. TYNG, and to wrap themselves in their own exclusiveness. He called attention to the resolutions which were passed there complimenting Bishop POTTER for having, after a long forbearance—[Yes, all his life-time.—Laughter]—determined to enforce the law of the Church, and resolving to sustain him. That was their first faint wail coming in, and might be their last going out. And when men got up and passed resolutions sustaining the Bishop in the persecution of Mr. TYNG, it was right that the friends should assemble also and write a Declaration. "Here it is," said he, [exhibiting the Declaration signed by Drs NEWTON, TYNG and others, and already published,] "I am not ashamed of it, nor need any of its signers; it stands forth as a document of which any one may be proud. [Applause.] He did not call the Episcopal Church "the Church," and it had other names than "societies;" that would be illiberal. He spoke for himself. Dr. STUBBS, in his warning letter, had called St. James' Church a "Methodist Society." [Laughter.] There were more communicants, Methodists, when that letter was written in the little State of New Jersey (he begged pardon for calling it "little," for they were a great people) [applause] than there were P. E. communicants in the whole United States. The Methodist Church had lately held its centenary, and subscribed $8,500,000 for the spread of the Gospel. The spirit of JOHN WESLEY was still with them, and that Church would still prosper in spite of the efforts to bring it into ridicule. Now, what would be the result of the trial? If Mr. TYNG were found guilty it would not silence him, and on the contrary if not, it would be the means of a spread of liberal opinions, which could not, and would not, be hindered. If found guilty of any crime, it would simply be for preaching the Gospel. He spoke then of the ancient canon under which Mr. TYNG was tried, remarking that Dr. STUBBS had exhumed this obsolete canon from the dust of ages, and when he (Mr. F.) wished to put ministers on the stand to show the usages of the Church in the matter of preaching, the counsel on the other side admitted because they knew that such testimony, given orally, would damage their case. The charge was that Mr. TYNG preached in St. James' Church without the permission of Drs. STUBBS and BOGGS. Rev. Mr. BAKER, on the same day, preached with permission of Dr. STUBBS, but not of Dr. BOGGS. He was, therefore, liable to censure, for he had not the "express permission" of a majority of the ministers of the parish. One is not a majority of two, and it takes both Messrs. STUBBS and BOGGS to make a majority of themselves. [Laughter.] Now Mr. TYNG did not, it was true, receive permission of Messrs. BOGGS and STUBBS—why? Because he did not officiate in the churches of either of those gentlemen. But he did obtain permission of the authorities of St. James' Church, where he did preach. Mr. FULLERTON then detailed the circumstances under which Mr. TYNG officiated, the notice of the same in the newspapers by Mr. MYERS and Dr. BOGGS' action on reading that notice. His going to Dr. STUBBS, and his going to the Bishop, in order to defer Mr. TYNG from preaching but "to promote the peace and unity of the Church and promote concord among brethren."

The course taken by Drs. STUBBS and BOGGS was only calculated to urge Mr. TYNG on instead of deterring him. He was the first who was ordered not to preach the Gospel—Peter and John obtruded into the cure of the Sadducees, [great laughter,] and the latter desired them to desist. But what did they say? "Whether it is right in the sight of God to obey you more than God, judge ye." And what should Mr. TYNG reply, when Dr. STUBBS spoken to him and he replied "I cannot go back now, because I have been announced to preach, and must preach the Gospel," Dr. STUBBS should have answered, "Go in peace—I will not trouble you." But preaching was not his only offence. He threw aside his robes and appeared in a citizen's dress, and he gave out a hymn from a Methodist hymn book, containing

"Haste, sinner, to be wise,
Stay not for to-morrow's sun."

This should not have offended Episcopalian ears, for it had been in use in the P. E. Church for more than a century, and had been adopted into the Methodist hymn book, and thus became vulgar, according to Dr. BOGGS, by becoming the property of a Methodist Society. [Laughter.] Instead of reading prayers in a Methodist church, Mr. TYNG had gone into St. Alban's and taken part in the hollow mockeries and idle forms which prevailed in that church, or if he had read the prayer for the dead, which is in a manual edited by Dr. DIX himself (and which the gentleman read amid much sensation,) there would have been no ecclesiastical censure passed on him. But in this case they might try and condemn him, but their victory would be their defeat. [Immense applause.]

The President requested that such demonstrations would not again occur.

Mr. FULLERTON—I join in the request. I speak to the Court, not to the audience, and I say again that a victory of Mr. TYNG's enemies will be their defeat, and the candles of St. Alban's will be snuffed out. [Laughter.] They might try and they might condemn, but they could never hinder God's ministers from preaching the Gospel. The following is the prayer for the faithful departed: "O Lord, our Redeemer, who hast purchased mankind by Thine own blood, raising us by Thy death from the sting of death, and giving us everlasting life by Thy resurrection, grant rest unto all who have fallen asleep in holiness, in the desert or in the cities, at sea or on land, and in all places of kings and priests, and bishops, to the solitary and the wedded, to all ages and generations, and fit them for Thy heavenly kingdom, where thou livest and reignest. O Lord, Fountain of Life, who, by Thy divine manhood, dost set free captives, mercifully grant unto Thy servants who pass hence to Thee in faith a dwelling-place in the joy of paradise. O Lord our Saviour, who dost feed Thy faithful people in a green pasture and lead them to the waters of comfort, turn not away Thy servants from that pleasant land of rest." Even Mr. TYNG sank into insignificance before the principle involved. If St. James' Church again wanted a minister, or his friends in New-Brunswick wanted even family prayer, he could not serve them, or Dr. STUBBS would find it out, and say to the Bishop: "Behold! he prayeth without my permission." [Laughter.] The speaker then related an event which took place in Philadelphia, where two Evangelical bodies met and prayed together, to the great joy of the Christian world. If this canon were interpreted as the presenters required, then indeed would the ministers be subject to censure, for did not Episcopal ministers pray in a Presbyterian meeting-house? [Laughter.] He next alluded to the canon and the implied meaning of the word "cure." This word meant the congregation of which a minister had charge, and even the members of court had put the same construction on it. He would now ask, and challenge those who came there to condemn their brother, whether they ever considered a Methodist congregation within their cure; or he would challenge them to show whether they kept a list of families other than those of their congregation? If Mr. TYNG were guilty so were they, and in condemning him they condemned themselves, for by a parity of reasoning the people of St. James' Church were not in the cure of Drs. STUBBS and BOGGS, and the moment Mr. TYNG crossed the threshold of St. James' he was out of their cure. Let them condemn him, then, and they would do a great wrong. All he asked of them was to interpret the canon as they had hitherto interpreted it. Let it not be supposed that in one canon "cure" meant those under the immediate pastoral care of the minister, and in another quite the reverse. In conclusion Mr. FULLERTON said: I now pass the questions involved in this case over from my conscience to yours. I have discharged my duty to the best of my feeble ability, and I can do no more. Convict my client of the charge preferred against him in the presentment and although you will not impair his usefulness or weaken the hold he has upon the affections of the Christian community, yet though him you will inflict a wound on the Church of which you and he are ministers, which you will never live to see healed. Acquit him, and you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have risen over and above all considerations other than a desire to do justice, and to relieve the Protestant Episcopal Church from the reproach with which she now stands threatened. If you convict him, then let the blow come. He will not be responsible for it, or for the consequences that it inflicts. Let the punishment come. He can bear it. The canon requires that it shall be administered in a public place. Let it be the most public in this City. Let Trinity ring out her loudest bells and call together a great congregation of people to look upon the Christian martyr of the nineteenth century. [Great applause.]

ARGUMENT OF MR. NASH.

Mr. S. P. NASH, of counsel for the presenters, then rose to make the closing argument. In opening he said he thought he would be able to show that the respondent was one of that class of Puritans whom zeal and public praise carried beyond the sphere of duty. He contended that the charge against the reverend respondent was not for preaching the Gospel, but for insubordination. He then went on to state the case, giving a history of the origin of the charge, and urged that if it was not true then it was a calumny. He believed that the design of the canon alleged to have been violated was to promote harmony and good order among the clergy of the Episcopal Church, and not to hinder the preaching of the Gospel to the people. The charge was not that "being a minister of the Gospel the respondent had preached the Gospel." Let him, counsel, suppose that he went into a court in New-Jersey (where his learned friend PARKER was speaking) and preached a sermon there, and the police put him out, would that be for preaching the Gospel? Certainly not. Nor if he got up in that court and preached so as to interrupt Judge FULLERTON, would they not stop him, and would that be preventing him preaching the Gospel? He then spoke of the learned Divines who brought the charge, and insisted that the charge that Mr. TYNG was on trial for preaching the Gospel was not true. There was a great difference between preaching the Gospel and practicing it. This canon, he repeated, was to promote harmony and concord among brethren, as Paul and Barnabas promoted harmony and concord by separating when they could not agree. This canon existed in the Roman Church before the Bishop of Rome wished to do what this respondent wanted to do, namely, whatever he pleased all over the world. The canon is analogous to a rule of the Presbyterian Church which forbids any minister to invade upon the domain of another. He referred to Dr. TIFFANY's language, which said that "every man attended to his own business in his own place." It was the same as occurred in a passage in the epistle to Peter, which desired those to whom he wrote not to be "busybodies in other people's matters," which corresponded with a Latin phrase signifying that no one should play Bishop in another Bishop's diocese, and with a Greek passage in ARISTOPHANES, which implied that "no one should put his sickle into another man's corn." The speaker then read several canons from the Council of Nice, (A. D. 225,) and the other three general councils of the early Church, showing the independence of dioceses and Bishops, and showing that no one should be ordained without a charge, as the ordination of those who were ordained at large was null and void. These canons were held by the Fathers of the Church as the source of all discipline in the Church. Counsel then proceeded to quote the canons of the Council of Hereford in A. D. 673, which all forbade the exercise of ministerial functions without permission of the Bishop, closing with a canon passed in the reign of King EDWARD, as follows: "No priest shall interfere with another in anything that concerns his parish or his guildship, or in anything belonging to him." The translation of the Old and New Testaments, which he believed to be the best extant, was not at that time in this matter. The lessons inculcated therein were such as to condemn any approach to irregularity and disorder. The translators, it might safely be admitted, had done something for evangelization, and but for their work the respondent might now have been using his tomahawk against fellow barbarians, instead of wielding it against the harmony of the Church. Counsel then read the canon under which the respondent was arraigned, and insisted that these laws were to be studied, not for the purpose of evading, but obeying them. In this very case, he would show that the violation of the canon prevented the preaching of the Gospel, because if the respondent had retained a home in his own parish in New-York, Dr. TIFFANY would have preached in the Methodist Church, and there would have been two sermons instead of one. He would ask whether the liberty to preach the Gospel was not the liberty of all? It did not belong exclusively to the ministry. He would therefore say that he should have continued himself to his own place, and not go roving about to minister. He then read the commission of the Bishop. "Take thou authority to preach the word of God, and to administer the sacraments to the congregation which you are appointed thereunto." That was his commission. He had a parish in New-York, embracing two hundred and seventy-five families, making one thousand souls, and a chapel, and had he nothing to do but with them? He could be ordained a priest without a title, or unless he were a missionary under charge of a Diocese of the General Convention, or a Professor in some college, and this canon had lately been amended so as to include chaplains in the army and navy. He might preach seven hundred and twenty times a year and visit all poor families in his parish, and was that not enough? Had he not enough to do without going over to evangelize New-Jersey. He needed not to go like a cuckoo and lay his eggs in another bird's nest. If he would say his people were all saints and had nothing more to do, why was CHRISTOPHER MYERS under his teaching for four years and never became a communicant? He had enough to do at home, and need not have gone elsewhere. Counsel then referred to the language of one of the witnesses that he preached wherever in the Providence of God he might be called. He thought that in modern times at least men selected their providences. Now the rules of the Church would be as much a Providence as the invitation of CHRISTOPHER MYERS. The churches were then all provided for, and it was now a question with him whether the respondent went to preach or play croquet. He then proceeded to analyze the testimony. He first referred to the advertisement in a New-Brunswick paper, that a Fifth-avenue clergyman would preach in New-Brunswick, and specially dwelt on the fact of Dr. TIFFANY coming from Chicago to fill the pulpit, and the latter resigning his place to the respondent—who did not avail himself of the opportunity in Providence opened to him, and withdraw gracefully. Why did he not do so? Because he intended to be made a martyr, and by overriding propriety destroy the Church. But it was asked why did not Dr. STUBBS call on him instead of writing to him? The whole matter meant the deception signed by the following gentlemen, witnesses and respondents, that the Gospel not preached by them was not the Gospel of Christ: Rev. Drs. NEWTON, JOHN COTTON SMITH, TYNG, DYER, CANFIELD, Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr. He here read the declaration alluded to, and asked if they dare to stand up and say that he who did not preach the Gospel of Christ preached the Gospel of Anti-Christ. Why, these men did not know what they were saying. The only ground upon which they could be excused was that they were densely ignorant.

At this accusation of dense ignorance there were some expressions of dissent on the part of the audience.

The President whispered to Dr. TYNG that he was unable to prevent these tokens of feeling.

Dr. TYNG replied, saying, "I should stop it most decidedly."

The President then rose and said: "I must say that these demonstrations are to stop."

Mr. NASH said Christian politeness was the Golden Rule of our Lord, and if on the occasion when the respondent was notified by Dr. STUBBS, he had made a single explanation—such as, "overlook this event and in the future I shall take care not to act so as to offer you any offence;" that would have been sufficient. He then alluded to the testimony which the presenters had offered, but which had been ruled out under the objection of the defence, relative to the correspondence between Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK and Bishop ODENHEIMER.

Judge PARKER said that if Mr. NASH desired to avail himself of that testimony, they would withdraw their objection so as to have it admitted.

Mr. NASH said if there was occasion for it then, he could allude to it sufficiently for all purposes. He further claimed that the reverend respondent who was called an Episcopal clergyman, he said called, because he, respondent, seemed to be an Episcopal minister in Winter and a Methodist minister in Summer, and acted in such manner as to injure the Free Church of Rev. Dr. BOGGS. Mr. MYERS had given of his means to support the Methodist Church of New-Brunswick, while he might have contributed to the support of Dr. BOGGS' Free Church. He thought that Dr. MCCLINTOCK and Dr. TIFFANY had acted as gentlemen. Counsel then assumed that the conduct of the respondent was but part of a plan on the part of persons connected with the Methodist Church, having in view the ultimate crushing out of Dr. BOGGS' Free Church. This respondent was called upon to preach in the Methodist Church in order that the attractive service of the Episcopal Church, in part at least, might be read, thereby combining the elements of the form of worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church with that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, making certain the crushing out of that Free Church over which Rev. Dr. BOGGS ministered. He then alluded to the conduct of JAY COOKE endeavoring to dictate to a church court. Had this people so far gone in Simony as to accept the practice of a man dictating to a church court because he had made his millions by selling United States bonds? Bishop POTTER had no right to make charges against St. Alban's Church, unless he had seen conduct there which he regarded as at variance with the laws of the Church. The Bishop's business was not to roll about his diocese seeking out offences against the ministers of his charge. If the Bishop had refused to confirm a class at St. Alban's, he would have been derelict of his duty. As to any error the Bishop may have recognized at St. Alban's, he might admonish the clergy officiating there.

Counsel for defence—Did he do it?

Mr. NASH—What private admonition the bishop gives to his ministers was nobody's business, any more than the private advice any rector might give to any person in his parish. Counsel claimed to have no sympathy with the practices said to prevail at St. Albans, and he thought that he might speak for the American Church Union, in saying that if any person would bring charges against St. Albans, and a court should sustain said charges, the American Church Union would abide unanimously by the decision of the Court in such case. But if men would be guided by mere newspaper paragraphs, they might find it unsafe to make charges thereon, and any attempt to proceed on such information simply indicated the existence of the densest ignorance in relation to the canons. Dr. STUBBS had been asked by the defence if he had ever preached in New-York after consulting the majority of the rectors in the city? Now the case did not present a parallel, and it was very ridiculous to so regard it. A parish, according to the Revised Statutes, was the church building and the parties connected therewith, so there was no fear to be indulged as to any person invading the parish of a minister under that interpretation; the civil law protected him to that extent, but did a rector have no territorial parish outside of his church edifice? Surely, he must have some ecclesiastical rights which were to be preserved by the Church canons. Perhaps he might suppose that during the Summer members of Dr. TYNG's parish, according to the liberal construction of the limits of a parish claimed by the defence, were to be found up the Nile, or at other points throughout the world; was he, Dr. TYNG, therefore, to consider that his parish was wherever he could find a parishioner? If so, he need not be astonished sometimes to find his parish extending to Rome. The presenters in that case had not charged any motive on the part of the respondent for doing what was distinctly charged; the defence therefore claimed that, in the absence of proof of improper motive, there was no case before the Court. It had been proved that the respondent had paid no attention to the note from the rectors of the two churches in New Brunswick, admonishing him of the danger of violating the church canon; that he had avoided the exercise of a courtesy to brethren in the ministry. The jurisdiction of a Bishop was territorial, and in the territory laid down as the diocese existed in the Protestant Episcopal Church. It followed that he was the Bishop of all Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Methodists, Baptists, and others in that territory. He was simply the Bishop of those who had agreed to stand by him, who accepted the Church and its canons as the guide for Bishop and people alike. He claimed that there was no Christian denomination more liberal or more tolerant than the Protestant Episcopal Church. If those who were opposed to what had been termed High Church principles wanted to secure a majority in the Church, why did they not take advantage of the Catholic basis of their Church, and invite their Presbyterian and Methodist brethren to join them—to come into the Protestant Episcopal Church, and be appointed delegates to its General Convention, and thus they might abolish or amend canons or make new ones to suit them? They could help to elect their Bishops and take part in all matters appertaining to the exercise of the holy ministry. Then, as to the ministry of the Church, the canon was plain. It provided that any minister of another denomination could, after six months' probation, receive ordination at the hands of the Bishop. All that was needed to make the Church more useful was a faithful adherence to the Nicene Creed, which commended to the world the faith of the Catholic Church, not the Protestant Episcopal Church. Let ministers practice on the basis of that creed, and there was a door wide open for all of other denominations to admit them to come in and sit down and worship God as brethren. Rev. Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH, in a sermon, had said that he never expected to see the time when an effective ministry would be found elsewhere than where it was attached to the Apostolic Church. Dr. DYER had, in a letter to the Bishop, said that he with him (the Bishop) did not believe that any good could accrue from the promiscuous mixing up of the Episcopal Church elements with those of other churches. Why didn't they hold to their professions? Why did they not practice as well as preach? Why did they not live up to them?

Dr. TYNG—We try to live up to them.

Mr. NASH—If the members of the Episcopal Church desired to build up the unity of the Church they must practice what the Church did hold strong, and believe in itself—must abide by its own laws, and maintain them. If the laws are found inadequate, let them be changed. He must conclude, after fairly considering the case that if the respondent had not violated the canon which he was charged with setting at naught, then there was no law which he could violate, and likewise than by a breach of the peace, which would be in accordance with the theory of Rev. Dr. TYNG on the witness stand, that his parish was his pulpit and the dwellings of the families attending the church. At various times the proposition to frame some provision for the class of preachers known as Evangelists had been considered, and the House of Bishops had invariably opposed it. There was a difficulty in holding men of that class in check—there was something inebriating in popular incense. There had been no more eloquent preacher in the Scotch Church than EDWARD IRVING, yet we were informed that he degenerated, and aimed to preach in strange tongues, and at last died in the lunatic asylum; and such, undoubtedly, was the tendency of this system of evangelizing by means of preachers left without responsibility to any body, or without any church constraint, and upon the whole it was better for the Church and better for the world that it should not be a mere ministry consecrated to the regular preaching of the Gospel. It was pitiable that there should be so much excitement and turmoil in the Church, among its ministers, whose example should shine without doubtful rays. It seemed to him that the Church was like an ark, on board of which the crew were quarreling with each other, while thousands were perishing amid the waves of the sea outside of the ark; indeed, he had dreamed that there were those on board the ark who sought to scuttle it. It had been threatened that, if convicted, the respondent would not submit to discipline. Now, it would be remembered that the highest honors in the Church submitted to its discipline, and for sixteen years walked those streets to worship God, in his capacity of a private Christian. That man had been stripped of his official authority, and had, before the sentence of the Court was pronounced upon him, prayed that the discipline might be laid on his shoulders in order that in quenching his forces, but rather that those of its told who sought to build up Zion, might stand by it and submit to the will of God, as evinced in that discipline. Since that time the Episcopal Church had been more closely knit together, and in all things had been more prosperous and had built itself up in strength. The Church could inflict discipline without being weakened. Greater men than the respondent had submitted to the discipline of the Church, and been purified by it. He did not ask the Court for a conviction unless they find that the charge had been sustained. He was willing to leave the respondent to the laws in their hands. He did not think that the danger of the time was merely to the Church, but to Christianity. It was time for the ministry to burnish their armor and to prepare for the future. Were the clergy prepared to combat the positivism of the day which recognized no religion outside of the domain of science? Had they nothing to do in combating the materialism which sought to destroy everything spiritual in religion? Had they no duty to perform in dealing with the scepticism which prevailed everywhere, and which threatened to subvert the truth where it might work for good? Surely there was work enough on ground which might cooperate in carrying out the behests of their Lord and Master to the end that souls might be saved, and the world lifted from its woe and degradation.

When Mr. NASH concluded his long argument and appeal, there was applause on the part of some, and long breathings, as of happy release from the heavy task of listening, on the part of others.

Rev. Dr. TYNG then rose and begged to say to the Court, by way of explanation, that he had no design to disrespect it; but as they had decided to hear but two counsel on either side in summing up, and as many friends had been prevented listening to the addresses, by reason of the smallness of the room, he deemed it advisable to give a more extensive opportunity to them to hear the argument which he had prepared on the case. He therefore gave notice that he would deliver his argument in St. George's Church this evening. In taking this course, he repeated that he did so without intending any disrespect to the Court.

Rev. Dr. BEACH, President of the Court, then read the canon under which they, the Court, were performing their functions, which provides for the manner of hearing the case and the arguments thereon, and directions as to the course to be taken by the Court after the hearing, ending with a rendering of their decision to the Bishop of the diocese. He said they would proceed accordingly, then declared the Court adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned to Feb. 24.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—PART I.
No civil calendar.
Oyer and Terminer continued.

Part II.—Held by Mullin, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1162—	Bostwick vs. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	1274—	Miller vs. Jordan.
1138—	Carpenter vs. Mott et al.	1276—	Donaldson vs. The Mayor, &c.
1252—	Strong vs. Moore.	1278—	Migel vs. Lyman et al.
1256—	Mackey vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Co.	1282—	Fry vs. Oram et al.
1258—	Cholwell vs. Belden, Admin'r, &c.	1284—	Bendall vs. Vannestrand et al.
1220—	Williams vs. Serjeant.	1286—	Rowe vs. Haskin.
1262—	Moyer vs. Barns.	1288—	Lane vs. Conover.
1264—	Freeman vs. Mittag.	1290—	Parkinson vs. Murphy et al.
1266—	Van Schwartz vs. Godefroy.	1292—	Stern vs. Deutsch et al.
1270—	Crosier. President, &c., vs. McGrath.	1294—	Hotchkiss vs. Starkweather.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Balcom, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
611—	Frobisher vs. L. I. R. R. Company.	1084—	Matthews vs. Hobb.
179—	Monroe vs. Hudson R. R. Co.	900—	Monahan vs. Spotts et al., Adm'rs.
498—	Hale vs. Holladay.	416—	Sturgis et al. vs. Roberts.
134—	Sharkey vs. Franklin.	1062½—	Bradley vs. Somerindyke et al.
876—	Hinton vs. Thirsen.	493—	Tucker et al. vs. West. U. Tel. Co.
264—	Webster vs. Rankett et al.	358—	Howard vs. Wright.
140—	Huribut vs. Wright et al.	371—	Carpenter vs. Jaudon et al.
683—	Grund et al. vs. Pendergast et al.	738½—	Matthews vs. Straw.
606—	Tyson et al. vs. Moore	941—	Leigh vs. Schwartz et al.
883—	Gould vs. Lyddon et al.	184—	Hyland vs. Lynch, Sheriff.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.		Nos.	
35—	Holbrook vs. N. J. Zinc Co.	30—	H. Schaafhausen vs. Same.
51—	Sewitt vs. Persuhn.	31—	Cohn vs. Same.
29—	Schaafhausen and another vs. C. & T. RR. Co.	32—	Van Hoffman et al. vs. Same.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.		Nos.	
99—	Waverley Nat. Bank vs. Halsey et al.	113—	Same vs. Same.
100—	Miller, &c., vs. Same.	115—	Bunker vs. Bunker, ex'r
132—	Ackerman vs. Ackerman et al.	46—	Hastings vs. Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co.
98—	Hamilton et al. vs. Clinton et al.	67—	Thompson vs. Bogert et al.
		143—	Thompson vs. Gant.

Nos.		Nos.	
101—	Stohr vs. Egan.	149—	Warth vs. Radde.
110—	Ensign et al. vs. Herrick et al.	150—	Collins vs. Clark et al.
112—	Goodwin vs. Sharkey et al.		

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.		Nos.	
89—	State of Tennessee vs. Powell et al.	145—	Osgood et al vs. Whitney.
96—	Birdseye vs. O'Leary.	160—	Hermann vs. Lowenstein et al.
113—	Stanton vs. Lyman, &c.		
141—	Hardie vs. Hawood et al.		

Call No. 162—In re Sippelli, &c., vs. Albeles et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Barjour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1847—	Wood vs. DeCamp.	3643—	Russel vs. Berrian.
3361—	Dodge et al. vs. Clyde	3631—	McOwen vs. Beiser.
3341—	Dodge vs. Hatch.	3633—	Baum et al. vs. Rauth.
3691—	Levy vs. Hammond.	3699—	Solomon, &c., vs. Central Park N. & E. RR. Co.
3685—	Johnson vs. Tappen et al.	3271—	Thurber vs. Jaquesmot et al.
3709—	Alexander vs. Cohen.	2629—	Riddell. &c., vs. Wyckoff et al.
3710—	Walker et al. vs. Snoddy et al.	3713—	Magnus vs. Alger.
3711—	Covey et al. vs. Snoddy et al.		

Part II.—Held by McCunn J.—Court Opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
3608—	Eagleson vs. Broughton.	3643—	White et al vs. Arkush.
3704—	Perry vs. Rosenblatt.	3762—	Adams vs. Blomcan et al.
3736—	Broadway Bank vs. Howard.	3760—	Dousse vs. Genin.
3078—	Seaboard Ins. Co. vs. New Jersey Steam Nav. Co.	3345—	Dodge et al vs. N. Y. and W. R. R. Co.
3618—	Sturgis vs. N. J. St'm Nav Co.	3632—	Koenig vs. Schweidler.
3236—	Bubler vs. Godefroy.	3564—	Bertram vs. Lane et al.
1774—	Jaffray et al. vs. Ramage et al.	3798—	Schanck et al. vs. Morris.
		3334—	Reynolds vs. Otterson.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
942—	Franklin Mfg. Co. vs. Star Fire Ins. Co.	995—	Churchill vs. Bradley.
886—	Kaiser vs. Kaufman.	955—	Hassett vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
926—	Kennedy vs. Stegmann et al.	949—	Earl vs. Cohen.
966—	Arnold vs. Bedford.	888—	Hill vs. Reed.
994—	Sinclair, &c. vs. Allaire.	896—	Secord vs. Market Fire Ins. Co.
975—	Leaney vs. Clark.	630—	Waring vs. U. S. Tel. Co.
976—	Allen, Ad'x, vs. Goodman.	903—	Matthews vs. Byron.
993—	Kerney vs. Hart et al.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
120—	Rosenstein vs. Bacharach.	214—	Cambreling vs. Cordts.
88—	Hopkins vs. Shaw.	215—	Worster vs. 42d-st. and Grand St. R. R. Co.
46—	Brown vs. Williams.	216—	Drucker vs. Solomon.
47—	Torpey vs. Williams.	217—	Hosley vs. Hardy.
109—	Brennan vs. Colrey.	218—	Pendergast vs. Schuder
204—	Clinton vs. Met. Gas Light Co.	219—	Christopher vs. Wilson.
205—	Brown vs. Mulloy.	220—	Reid vs. Ehrlick.
206—	Hiney vs. Dodd.	221—	Ferguson vs. Ehrlich.
207—	McIndoe vs. Brewster.	222—	Wentworth vs. Ehrlich.
208—	Muller vs. Rauth.	223—	Sharman vs. Friedlander.
209—	Horton vs. Wolff.	224—	Cooley vs. M. Sharry.
210—	Bates vs. Cosgrove.	225—	Ouvrie vs. Purcell.
211—	Same vs. Same.	226—	Barlus vs. Stoveken.
212—	Searle vs. Clark.	227—	Wymann vs. Schuster.
213—	Jennings vs. Jennings.	228—	Lewingood vs. Hers.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The People vs. Lawrence C. Shea; false pretences.
The People vs. Adolph Schlausenbucht; false pretences.
The People vs. Thomas Lynch; felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. William Findly and William Morgan; grand larceny.
The People vs. Catharine Gray; grand larceny.
The People vs. Lewis Levinson and Robert Young; perjury.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR—FEB. 19.

Nos.		Nos.	
46—	Sophia Baker vs. Patk. Campbell, Sheriff.	84—	William Mohrmon vs. Albert Bradbrook vs. Wm. W. Foster.
51—	Rachel Cohen vs. Patk. Mawn.	77—	
160—	Sarah Higgins vs. John Hamilton.	183—	

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

PRIZE—CAPTURE—NEUTRAL WATERS—EFFECT OF CLAIM BY A FOREIGN POWER.

Steamship Adela and cargo vs. The United States.—This steamer was captured on the 2d of July, 1862, a few miles from Abeco, by the United States steamer *Quaker City*, and adjudicated, with the cargo, as prize of war, at Key West. The capture was not effected till after six guns had been fired by the *Quaker City*. She was sailing for Nassau, from thence unquestionably, the cargo was to be transported to Charleston or some other Southern port, either in the *Adela* or another vessel to be provided by the agents of the parties interested in the transaction, who were, without doubt, as alleged by the Government, the Liverpool shippers and the rebel Government. Walker, the master, on Aug. 2, 1862, filed a claim for vessel and cargo, stating that three parties owned the vessel, and making no averment whatever as to the ownership of the cargo—simply saying that the cargo was shipped at Liverpool by Andrew Berne and consigned to Saunders & Co., at Nassau. On Feb. 26, 1863, the Court condemned vessel and cargo as prize of war. An appeal was then taken to this Circuit Court; and afterward, in order to obtain a final disposition of the cause, it was removed from the Circuit Court to this Court, by agreement of counsel, under section thirteen of the Prize act of June 30, 1864.

The Government now says: The information derived from the preparatory examinations and the papers of the vessel, as to the ownership of steamer and cargo, the commercial destination of the cargo, and the intended subsequent movements of the vessel after arrival at Nassau, is chiefly of a negative sort. This is a feature perfectly characteristic of this class of cases. It was the duty of the masters and principal persons on board vessels engaged in this business of running the blockade from Nassau to maintain a state of absolute ignorance of the parties concerned, and of the true character of the transactions in which they were engaged. This was supposed to be a very good roll of the inquisitions of the prize-courts. But under the strenuous requirements of an order for further proof, those courts usually obtained all that was necessary to a decision of the cases. The testimony is commented upon at length with a view to show that it sustained the condemnation.

The claimants submit that the condemnation can be sustained only upon its being made satisfactorily to appear that Nassau was not the ultimate destination of the ship—the end of the voyage—but that she was now sailing upon a voyage that was designed to end at some blockaded port. And upon this point it is submitted that the whole current of evidence that Nassau was the end of this voyage; although it was possible that the ship when at Nassau, might accept a new employment, that, when accepted, would subject her to capture. Beyond doubt the pursuit began while the *Adela* was in British waters. Upon this point of fact there can be no question. Certainly it is scarcely less clear that the capture was consummated before the ship had been driven beyond the protection of the neutral jurisdiction. The witnesses, all but one, are agreed upon this point, and perhaps the most reliable of them was Robert Monteith, able seaman, who testified that when the chase began, and he judged the *Adela* to be "two miles to two miles and a half from land." The fact being then established that the *Adela* was captured while in neutral waters, we have the case presented of an illegal capture; and the question then arises whether the claimants are in a position so insist upon the illegality, and to have a decree of restitution. The Government of the United States always expressly disclaimed the right to seize vess

hear the steps leading down into the saloon under the New-England House, and soon afterward a man and two girls came down the Bowery together; the man who was with the girls said something to the other man, when angry words ensued, and the deceased caught hold of the prisoner, and apparently endeavored to throw him; the witness then heard two shots fired, and saw one of the parties run away.

Sergeant Kennedy was called by the defence, and asked whether he found any money in the prisoner's possession at the time of his arrest. He answered, "No," the only articles found in his pockets were two watches, two keys, a pen knife, and a screw-driver.

Mr. Stewart then offered to prove the statement made by his associate in opening, that the prisoner had been severely beaten, in the early part of December, last, but the Court excluded the testimony, and noted an exception by the defence.

A very lengthy list of witnesses' names was then called, for the purpose of proving the previous good character of the accused, but only two persons responded. These were Messrs. J. C. Anderson and Jerry R. Peterson, jewelry speculators, who swore that Casey had always been known to them as a man of irreproachable reputation, but upon being cross-examined the witnesses admitted that their only acquaintance with the prisoner was through business transactions with him.

The testimony closed here, and the court was adjourned until 10½ o'clock this morning, when the Grand Jury will be impanelled and charged by the Judge, and immediately afterward Casey's trial will be proceeded with.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 18.

By Judge Barnard.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Purrington, Jr., *vs.* Hadfield; Zaun *vs.* Kent; Tyng *vs.* Fields et al.; motions granted on payment of costs.

Fischer et al. *vs.* James K. Place et al.; Edward Chace *vs.* Henry G. Cushing; Edward Fox et al. *vs.* A. M. Binninger et al.; Jennie D. Warner *vs.* H. A. Hogel; The People, &c. Thorn *vs.* McGeachy et al.

George M. Law *vs.* M. A. Morgan; motion granted and reference ordered.

Meyer *vs.* Fettretch; reference ordered.

Griscol *vs.* Sheldon; reference ordered to hear and determine.

MOTIONS DENIED.

Flynn *vs.* The Farmers' Railroad Company, and Sparks *vs.* Stephens.

CASES SETTLED.

Buchanan *vs.* Macy; amendments allowed and case settled.

Trevor et al. *vs.* Wolf et al.; amendments allowed and case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 18.

By Judge Jones.

Richard Trundy *vs.* The Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company; motion for a new trial denied with $10 costs.

John Blevitt *vs.* Thos. Steele et al.; motion for reference granted.

Julius Garelly *vs.* Jno. Baird et al.; motion denied with $10 costs to defendant to abide event.

James Wallace *vs.* Morris Mayer et al.; motion denied without costs.

David Selig et al. *vs.* L. H. Goldsmith et al.; order settled.

Leopold Hoffenback *vs.* Isidor Hoffenback; motion granted.

Chas. Hedges *vs.* The Hudson River Railroad Company; motion for a new trial denied; defendant to have 30 days to make and serve a case.

Norman R. Freeman *vs.* Le Roy Nicols; motion of reference granted.

Marianna Jenny *vs.* James O'Brien, Sheriff; motion granted without costs.

Liena Viana *vs.* Benj. W. Wenburg; motion granted.

James N. Bisbee *vs.* Louis Randolph, by guardian; motion opening default granted on payment of $25 costs.

Herman Hays *vs.* John Dily et al; motion granted; receiver appointed.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

There were thirty-five cases presented for consideration, and the following conclusions were arrived at: Christopher Iles and James Greenwood, petit larceny; acquitted. John Lawrence, assault and battery; fined $30 and committed until paid. Thomas Smith, cruelty to animals; fined $10 and committed ten days to City Prison. Edwin K. Hall, defrauding hotel; fined $20. Thomas Waters, petit larceny; acquitted. John McClusky, petit larceny; two months Penitentiary. Mina Nagel, petit larceny; remanded for sentence. Mary Lyons, assault and battery; ten days City Prison. Thomas Mack, petit larceny; four months penitentiary; Annie Taylor, petit larceny; acquitted. Philip Rattle, petit larceny; fined $80 and committed until paid. Chas. Hankes, petit larceny; three months Penitentiary. William Brown, petit larceny; two months Penitentiary. Henry Johnson, petit larceny; three months Penitentiary. John O'Rourke petit larceny; acquitted. John Sullivan, petit larceny; two months Penitentiary. Thomas Stevens and Samuel Smith, having burglars' tools in possession; four months each Penitentiary. Thomas Rogers, assault and battery; acquitted. Michael Norton, assault and battery; acquitted. Thomas McMann, assault and battery; fined $15. Frederick Grosenich and Lewis Grant, assault and battery; complaint and cross-complaint dismissed on payment of costs. James Robbins, assault and battery; acquitted. Henry Dorbecker, petit larceny; acquitted. James Collins, assault and battery; remanded for sentence. Watkins Griffin, assault and battery; acquitted. Wm. Ball, petit larceny; acquitted; Richard Robbins, petit larceny; remanded for sentence. Joseph Roadley, petit larceny; acquitted. Stephen Tomkins, petit larceny; two months Penitentiary. Rose Mitchell, petit larceny; acquitted. Patrick Wilson, petit larceny; two months Penitentiary. Three cases were continued.

A NEW CONUNDRUM.

Christopher Iles and James Greenwood were arraigned for stealing what the complaint designated as five live chickens of the value of $25. The testimony showed that the chickens had been lost by their owner on the 26th of October last, and on the 27th of January following two of them had been found in possession of Greenwood. He had, however, when proof of the ownership was adduced, promptly expressed his willingness to part with his treasure, and offered proof that he had bought them at a full price from a person whom he supposed to be the rightful owner. So far the case was clear for the defendants, but their counsel wished to make it clearer and wanted to prove as matter of fact that the chickens were more than one year of age, and to deduce therefrom as matter of law that they were not chickens but game cocks. Their claims to this cognomen were duly emblazoned on the stenographic notes of the Court, where future ages will learn that the game-cocks, so ignominiously designated chickens, had crowed in shrill triumph over scores of conquered opponents, had flapped their wings and distended their throats on the highest of fences in defiance of all cockdom, and had lowly sighed when their prowess was universally recognized and no more cocks remained to be whipped. As matter of law, it was claimed that a complaint was fatally defective wherein such birds were denominated chickens, and in order to show that such palpable and insulting misnomers would not be tolerated by the Courts, a case was cited wherein a prosecutrix had, from modesty, insisted that a chemise was a shirt, and the complaint had been promptly dismissed. In the present instance, however, the Sessions declined to consider the conundrum: when is a chicken not a chicken, but acquitted the prisoners on the ground that there was no evidence that they had stolen either chickens or game cocks.

A DECLARATION OF WAR.

Mary Lyons was called to the bar to answer a charge of assaulting Margaret Donohue. Long before Margaret had reached the witness stand, Mary was at the prisoners rail brandishing a very large bunch of hair in her hand, suspiciously unlike that on her head, and exclaiming "Do ye moind that now Judge. An its out of me head she pulled it. Sorra a bid of it she did'ent." Margaret still *en route* to the stand answered: "And do ye hear that now. Murther, murther an now she kin lie. Its broke me skull she did with a flat-iron, an me niver layin so much as the tip of me finger on her dirthy body." Margaret did show a very ugly wound, and Mary was unable to point out the spot from which the hair in her hand had been torn, and was consequently convicted and sentenced to an imprisonment of ten days in the City Prison. Then followed an exchange of compliments between prosecutrix and prisoner. Margaret to Mary: "Whist now darlint an' its goin to jail ye are," and Mary to Margaret, "An its only ten days sure, an' when I get out its a beautiful square fight we'll have." With this promise of future grist for the mills of justice Mary went to her temporary retirement.

AN AGGRAVATED CASE.

The evidence was conclusive that Thomas Smith, driving two horses to a coach through Broome-street at 2 o'clock in the morning, one of the animals fell upon the ice and broke its leg. Smith, although appealed to by one of the bystanders not to leave the horse to suffer, drove away with an unfeeling expression as to the animals. One of the witnesses, however, took a blanket from the coach and covered the suffering brute. At 8 o'clock next morning Smith appeared at the Eighth Precinct Station-house, not to determine whether the horse had been cared for, but to recover the blanket. Justice Kelly, remarking upon the extreme cruelty manifested, sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine of $10 and to be imprisoned ten days.

A DANGEROUS WEAPON.

Thomas Stevens and Samuel Smith, two youths of the short-haired species, were found, at 1 o'clock in the morning, in the hall-way of a house in Houston-street, and being arrested a number of keys, a file and a pistol were found upon them. The pistol seems to have been especially designed for the ruffian trade. It is very small, but exceedingly massive, and the handle expressly designed for that most effective weapon of the criminal the "metal knuckle." This ingenious fulfilment of the needs of roguery is stated to be of Troy manufacture, and chiefly for having it in possession Stevens and Smith were sent to the Penitentiary for a term of four months each.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Four cases were brought up for trial yesterday, at the Court of General Sessions, which resulted as follows:

Theophilus Burgen, a lad 19 years of age, was charged with stealing a coat and pair of pantaloons, worth $78, from Mr. John P. Doyle, of No. 91 Second-avenue, on the 18th ult. The testimony was not conclusive against the prisoner, and he was acquitted. There being other indictments of a similar nature against him, he was remanded for trial.

Charles Clancey, an able-bodied coachman, was arraigned for cutting Patrick Quinlan, of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street, with a knife, on the evening of the 6th inst. The jury rendered a verdict of "guilty," and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Edward Hanbury and Michael Nolan were charged with stealing a chest of tea worth $75, from Francis Carmaux, of No. 65 New-Chamber-street. The jury acquitted the accused and they were discharged.

Charles Allen *alias* George Adams, pleaded guilty of false pretences, in having passed a worthless check upon his landlord. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one month.

The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Commissioner Jones.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL SALE OF LAGER BEER.

United States vs. Charles Kolt.—The defendant, who is a brewer, doing business in Nostrand near Willoughby avenue, is charged with having sold lager in kegs which were not stamped. Two witnesses were examined on behalf of the Government, who testified that they had seen unstamped kegs containing beer received from the brewery. Some kegs, however, were stamped but the stamps were not cancelled. The further hearing of the case was set down for Thursday next.

KINGS COUNTY COURT.

Before Judge Troy.

A REAL ESTATE CASE—AN APPEAL.

William Mackey vs. Rudolph A. Fulgraff.—The plaintiff, in an action in a Justice's Court, recovered the sum of $200 as commission fees for selling a house belonging to defendant. Plaintiff was employed, as claimed, as a real estate broker, to sell the house, the agreement being that he was to receive all he should sell for over $3,350. He sold the property for $3,700, but defendant refused to pay him. The case being appealed the defendant denied the agreement, and claimed that if the plaintiff was entitled to recover anything he could only recover the regular brokers' fees—one ₩ cent.; and that the alleged agreement not being in writing, and more than fifty dollars, was within the statute of fraud, and void. His Honor held that the agreement was not within the statute of fraud; that the action being to recover on a special agreement plaintiff could not recover a percentage as a broker. If plaintiff proved the agreement to the satisfaction of the jury, he was entitled to a verdict for the amount claimed.

The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for the full amount.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 18, 1868.

$5,000 U. S. 6s '81, R.	111⅝	100 Canton Co.	60⅜
1,500 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	112⅛	100 West. U. Tel.	34⅛
2,000 do	111⅝	500 do	34⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20, C.,		80 do	34⅜
'62	111⅝	250 Pacific Mail	109
5,000 do	111⅝	100 do .s15	109
1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.		100 do .s30	109
'65	109⅜	200 do	109⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20s, C.		500 do	110
'65 New	107⅝	200 Atlantic Mail	97
5,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40s, R.	101⅜	200 N. Y. Guano	11
50,000 do	101⅜	100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	41⅝
37,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40, C.	105	20 Amer. Ex. .s30	70
2,000 do	105	20 do .2d call	70
65,000 Tr. Not., 7 3-10s.		100 U. S. Ex.	73⅝
2d series	107⅝	70 Mer. U. Ex.	35
10,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. R.		200 N. Y. Cen. R.	133⅛
'62	108⅜	755 do	133⅜
1,000 N. Y. State Bounty Loan R.	109	50 Erie R.	78
		850 do	78⅛
106,000 Tenn. 6s. new	63	2700 do	78⅛
10,000 do .2d call	63	200 Erie R. Pf.	80⅜
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s.. x-c	65	20 do	81
20,000 N. Car. 6s. x-c	55	62 N. Y. & N. H. R.	140
10,000 do	55⅛	100 Hud. Riv. R.	148
10,000 do	55⅛	13 do	147½
10,000 do	55⅞	400 Reading R.	94⅜
100,000 do	56	600 do	94⅜
5,000 N. C. S. 6s. new	54⅛	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	92⅛
6,500 do	55	300 do .2d call	92⅛
30,000 do	56	100 Ill. Cen. R.	139
15,000 Ga. St. 7s	81	200 Clev. & Pitts R.	98
10,000 Mo. St. 6s	104⅛	200 do	98⅛
2,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St.		500 do	98⅛
Jo. Issue	87	200 do .s60	98
3,000 N.Y. Cen. 6s. '83	93⅝	100 Chic. & N. W.	60
6,000 Alt. & T.H. 2 M Pr	67	100 Tol., W. & W. Pf.	74⅛
10,000 C. & N. W. Con.		1200 Clev. & Tol.	112⅛
Conv. Bs	86⅛	100 Chic. & R. I.	98⅛
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d	80	70 P., Ft. W. & C.	101⅛
10,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	91	100 do	101⅛
1,000 Chi. & N. W. Int.		500 do	101⅛
Bds	90	100 Mil. & St. P.	50
10,000 C. & G. E. 1st M.	79⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. .b30	67⅛
10,000 Tol. & W. E. Bs.	72⅛	100 O. & Miss. R. .b30	32⅛
2,000 T., Peoria & W. 1st		500 Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	32⅛
Eastern Div.	82	100 do	32⅛
50 Merchants' Ex. Bk	110	800 do	33
80 Continental Bank	103	100 Mar. & C. 2d Pf.	13⅛
39 Imp. & Trad. B'k	120	200 do	14
75 Tenth Nat. Bank	104	100 H. & St. J. Pf.	82
10 Bank of Commerce	119⅝	100 do	81
109 Ocean Bank	103	100 M. & P. D. C. 1st Pf.	99⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$12,000 U. S. 6s '81, R.	111⅝	200 Adams Ex. Co.	74⅝
12,000 U. S. 5s. '81, R.	111⅝	20 Am. Ex. Co. .s30	70
10,000 do	112	60 Mer. U. Ex.	35⅛
50,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.		300 N. Y. Cen.	133⅛
'62	111⅝	300 Erie R.	78⅛
50,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C.,		1500 do	78
'64	109	50 Erie R. Pf.	80⅝
11,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '67		200 Reading R.	94⅜
New issue	108⅛	500 M. S. & N. I. R.	92⅛
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	105⅛	600 Clev. & Pitts.	98⅜
5,000 do	105⅛	10 Ill. Cen.	139
75,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s		100 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	74⅛
3d series	107⅝	300 Cleve. & Tol.	111⅛
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s x c	65⅛	100 Chi. & R. I.	98⅛
1,000 do	65⅛	500 M. & St. P. R.	50⅛
10,000 do	66	100 Mil. & St. Paul Pf	67
10,000 Tenn. 6s. new	63⅛	200 do	67⅛
30,000 do	63	200 P., F. W. & C.	101⅜
6,000 do	62⅝	500 do	101⅛
25,000 Missouri 6s	104⅛	100 do	101⅛
5,000 Vir. 6s. new	41⅛	300 do	101
15,000 N. C. St. 6s. new	57	450 do	101⅛
45,000 N. C. St. 6s. x-c	57	500 do .s10	101
15,000 Ga. St. 7s	82	100 Tol., W. & W.	47⅛
1,000 Chic. & N. W. 1st.	87⅛	500 Alt. & T. H. .b30	74⅛
576 West. U. Tel.	34⅝	500 do .b30	74⅛
1200 do	34⅛	100 Ohio & Miss. R.	32⅛
200 Canton Co.	60⅛	800 do	32⅛
180 Pacific Mail	109⅛	100 do .s30	32⅜
300 do	109⅛	60 Chic. B. & Q. R.	152
300 Atlantic Mail	97⅛	5 do	152⅛
100 do	97⅛	50 N J Cen. R.	116⅛
100 Bos. Water P.	20⅛	200 Mar. & C. 1st Pf.	33⅛
100 do	20⅛	100 H. & St. J.	73

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200 Canton Co. .b15	60	100 Tol., W. & W.	47⅛
100 do	60⅛	100 Mil. & St. P.	49⅞
500 Pacific Mail	109	100 do	50
300 do	108⅞	600 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	67
200 At. Mail	97⅛	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	101⅛
500 do	97⅛	200 Hudson R.	148
600 West. U. Tel.	34⅛	100 Ohio & Miss. R.	32⅛
3800 N. Y. C. R. .ex-d	133⅛	100 M. S. & N. I.	92⅛
3800 Erie R.	78⅛	200 Clev. & Tol. .b3	112
2100 do .c	78⅛	200 Cleve. & Pitts. .c	97⅞
500 do .b3	78⅛	200 C., R. I. & P.	98⅛
200 do .s10	78	100 do .b10	98⅛
1100 do .b3	78	100 do .c	98⅛
100 do .b5	78⅛	400 Chi. & N. W.	59⅞
200 do .s5	78⅛	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	74⅛
100 Reading R.	94⅜	100 do .c	74⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200 Boston W. P.	20⅛	300 W. U. Tel.	34⅛
100 do .c	20⅛	400 Mil. & St. P.	50
100 Adams Ex.	74⅛	100 Ohio & M. R.	32⅛
20 Amer. Ex. Co.	70	100 do .c	32⅛
50 Pac. Mail	109⅛	600 Mich. S. & N. I.	92⅛
100 do	109⅛	100 do .b3	92⅛
100 do .c	109⅛	100 do .c	92⅛
200 Atlantic Mail	97⅛	600 Clev. & Pitts	98⅛
100 N. Y. Cen. .x-d	132⅝	500 Clev. & Tol.	111⅛
2800 Erie R.	77⅞	200 do	111⅛
500 do .b3	77⅞	200 do .c	111⅛
200 Erie Pf.	80⅛	200 do .b3	111⅛
200 Harlem R.	130	900 do	111⅛
500 Reading R.	94⅛	400 Chic., R. I. & P.	98⅛
200 do .s30	94⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. R.	60
500 M. & St. P. Pf.	67⅛	800 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	74⅛
400 do	67⅛	500 Mar. & C. 1st Pf.	33

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	41⅛	300 Erie R. Pf.	80½
100 Adams Ex.	74⅛	400 Reading R.	94¼
100 U. S. Ex.	73⅛	800 do	94⅛
100 Mer. U. Ex.	35⅛	400 do	94
200 Canton Co.	60⅜	100 M. & St. P.	50⅜
300 Pacific Mail	109	200 do	50⅜
400 do	108⅞	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	67⅜
100 do .s3	108⅜	300 do	67¼
100 do .b10	108⅞	100 Ohio & Miss. R.	32
300 Wes. U. Tel.	34⅛	100 do .s10	31⅞
800 do	34⅛	200 do	31⅞
600 do	34⅛	500 do	31¾
100 do .b10	34⅛	100 P., F. W. & C.	101
800 do	34⅛	100 do	100¾
100 do .s30	34⅛	100 M. So. & N. I. R.	92
400 N. Y. Cent. .x-d	132⅛	200 do	91¾
500 do .s30	132⅛	100 do	91⅝
300 do	132⅛	500 Clev. & Pitts.	97⅝
200 do .b3	132⅛	200 Clev. & Toledo	111½
200 Atlantic Mail	97⅛	300 Chi. R. I. & P.	98⅛
300 do	97⅛	200 Chi. & N. West	59⅞
800 Erie R.	77⅛	500 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	74⅛
2800 do	77⅛	100 do .s10	74
500 do .b10	77⅛	500 do	74
800 do .b3	77⅛	200 Mar & Cin. 1st Pf.	31
500 do .b5	77⅛		

TUESDAY, Feb. 18—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York for the month of January have just been rendered. The figures are given below, together with a summary of the Foreign Trade at this port for the seven months of the Current Fiscal year, in comparison with 1867.

The Import entries for January, 1868, at New-York, compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz.:

	January, 1868.	January, 1867.
Dutiable goods, direct	$7,855,830	$11,046,856
Dutiable, bonded	6,647,871	9,087,702
Free goods	778,296	717,810
Total January entries	$15,281,997	$20,852,368

There was also entered during the month, Foreign Specie of the value of $136,574, against $126,719 same month last year.

The value of Foreign Merchandise of previous importation withdrawn from bond, $6,731,624 or $16,247 less than went into bond during the month, so that the amount of merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $15,265,750, on which the Gold Customs collected amount to 7,133,428, or at an average rate of duty on all the marketed imports (including free articles) of 46⅞ ₩ cent. The amount marketed in January, 1867, was 21,145,080, and the Customs 9,472,248.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the Port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed during the seven months of the fiscal Years 1868 and 1867, were as follows:

	1867-'8. July 1 to Jan. 31.	1866-'7. July 1 to Jan. 31.
Total entries	$129,663,746	$155,664,678
Total marketed	$130,191,816	$151,398,326
Customs paid	61,864,730	70,003,820
Average tariff	47½ ₩ cent.	46¼ ₩ cent.

In addition to the above there was entered of Foreign Specie during the seven months of the current Fiscal Year, $1,886,217, against $8,524,562 last year.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, in the seven months of the Fiscal Years 1867 and 1868, will compare as follows:

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

	1867-68. July 1 to Jan. 31.	1866-67. July 1 to Jan. 31.
July	$19,364,142	$24,288,194
August	24,882,548	25,022,610
September	23,934,304	25,159,765
October	18,708,047	24,073,995
November	15,653,337	17,748,783
December	12,383,688	13,959,899
January	15,265,750	21,145,080
Total 7 months	$130,191,816	$151,398,326

The monthly Customs at this port since July 1, 1867, to Jan. 31, 1868, actually received on foreign merchandise marketed, were as follows:

July	$9,505,433	November	$6,931,213
August	12,623,300	December	5,276,606
September	11,712,164	January	7,133,428
October	8,682,889		
Total New-York duties collected			$61,864,730
Miscellaneous outpost Customs			1,831,993
Total deposited in N. Y. Treasury Office			$63,706,723

The Export Clearances to foreign ports from New-York for the month of January were:

	Jan., 1868.	Jan., 1867.
Domestic Produce	$13,766,496	$12,911,689
Foreign reëxported	681,831	536,958
Gold and Silver	7,349,825	2,551,351
Total Jan. clearances	$21,798,152	$15,999,998

The Exports from New-York of all descriptions from July 1, 1867, to Jan. 31, 1868, were as follows:

	1867-68. July 1 to Jan. 31.	1866-67. July 1 to Jan. 31.
Domestic Produce	$100,829,047	$95,313,522
Foreign reëxported	4,762,665	2,725,762
Gold and Silver	34,556,111	19,322,621
Total seven months	$140,147,823	$117,361,905

The Gold Room sales opened this morning at 141⅛ ₩ cent., or ⅛ lower than the closing price last night. They subsequently fell off to 141@140⅞@140⅞@140⅝ ₩ cent., but after an advance which the leading Bankers made in Bills on London to 109⅜@109⅝ ₩ cent., the Room showed a little more firmness about 2 P. M., and the sales went up to 141 ₩ cent.; though this did not last to the close of regular 'Change hours. The demand for Exchange, owing to the improved sales of Foreign General Merchandise, and the better tone to the Dry Goods interest, was fairly active for the Cunarder of Wednesday. Some London credits were settled early in the day at 109⅝ ₩ cent., but the counter rate of Messrs. Brown and other leading houses was subsequently placed at 109⅝ ₩ cent. It is remarked as somewhat singular that a further large advance in the Liverpool Cotton market, which should furnish an increased supply of English Bills, should be coincident with the stiffening of Exchange. This fact and the increasing Customs Duties, point to good prospects for the Spring trade. The Atlantic Cable is now freely used for orders for Foreign Goods, and the Havanna submarine telegraph by the Sugar trade, so that the former system and its delays in getting out Foreign Merchandise, on an improving market here, are superseded, and both greater safety and a large saving of interest secured to the Importers.

There is a continued free supply of Money to the Brokers, on call loan, but the Banks and Trust Companies are more generally charging 5 ₩ cent. on the Public Funds and 6 ₩ cent. on general Stock collateral than last week.

The Public Funds are steady at the full quotations of yesterday. There was a little more disposition to buy the 7.30 ₩ cents, to hold for a demand from the Treasury or for conversion after the new 5-20s of 1867 advance to corresponding rates. At present the latter, with about 50 days' accumulated Gold interest included, are cheaper at 108⅛@108⅜ than the 7.30 ₩ cents at 107⅝@⅞ and accumulated Currency interest to be added to the cost. The Border State Bonds again attracted a large business at the Stock Exchange. The full advance of yesterday on new Tennessees was maintained, and North Carolinas had a further rise of 3@3½ ₩ cent.

In the Railway market on the Stock Exchange the Erie affair was again the principal subject of discussion and of continued speculation. The sales opened at 78@78⅛, and so continued until about noon, when the price dropped to 77⅞@⅝ ₩ cent. in the Long Room. At the 1 o'clock Open Board the sales were at 77⅞. At the 2:30 Regular Board 78 ₩ cent. Later in the afternoon sales were pressed at 77⅛@77¼@76⅝ ₩ cent. The Directors are reported to have held a meeting to-day, ostensibly on the current financial wants of the Company, but where the chief talk, if not the real purpose, related to the legal action taken yesterday at the instance of one of their number, Mr. Frank Work, to bring the extraordinary dealings of Mr. Drew with the Erie administration to a crisis. This action, it was alleged, would impair the credit of the Company as well as the good name of their Treasurer, who will be in want of $350,000 to pay the March interest on their mortgages. The further sum of $650,000, it was said, would be needed about the same time *to buy new rails;* and a Committee of Ways and Means to raise this million of dollars was appointed, and requested to report progress at 11 A. M. to-morrow! All of which, we take it, was simply designed to stop, not only the present proceedings before the Supreme Court of New-York, but others of a more summary nature, believed to be in immediate contemplation, to wrest this great and much-abused property from the grasp of Mr. Drew and certain of his obsequious colleagues, either by suspension or removal, at the instance of the Attorney-General of the State, for abundant cause, or by placing the road and the whole affairs of the Company, temporarily, in a Receivership—*not* of Mr. Drew's selection, or on his nomination, or to his liking. The Street rumors of the discussion at the meeting of Directors were availed of to sell the Stock down to 77@76½ ₩ cent. The other New-York and Western Roads, which had been steady through the day, nearly all left off lower and inactive. The Miscellaneous list was dull. Pacific Mail, which advanced to 110⅛ in the forenoon, fell back to 108½ ₩ cent.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with the Monday night:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	104⅞	105	Missouri	104	104⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅜	111⅛	Northwest	59⅞	59⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅛	104⅛	N. West Pref	74⅜	73⅝
N. Y. Central	133⅛	132⅝	Rock Island	98⅜	98
Erie	77⅞	76⅞	Fort Wayne	101⅞	100¾
Hudson	148⅞	148⅛	W. U. Telegraph	34⅛	34⅛
Reading	94⅜	93¾	M'chants' Union	35⅛	35¼
Mich. Southern	92⅝	91¾	St. Paul Pref	67	67⅛
Ohio and Miss	32⅜	31⅞	St. Paul Com	49¾	50⅜
Pittsburgh	97⅝	97⅛	Pacific Mail	108⅜	108⅛
Toledo	112	111⅛	American Gold	141⅛	140⅞
Tenn 6s. new	62¾	63	Bills on London	109⅜	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent., reg., 1868	140	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅛
6 ₩ cent. coup., 1868	140	Oregon W. L. ½ y. '81	109
6 ₩ ct. reg., 1881	111⅝	5 ₩ cent., reg., 1871	119
500 & 1,000, 1881	112	5 ₩ cent. coup., 1871	122
5-20 reg., 1862	108	5 ₩ cent. reg., 1874	110
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	111⅜	10-40 reg., 1874	101⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	105
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	109⅝	7 3-10 2d series	107⅝
5-20 cou., 1865, new is	107⅝	7 3-10 3d series	107⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. C. 7 ₩ c., 1870	102¼	Illinois 6s '79 aft. 1870	99⅛
N. Y. B'y loan	108¾	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	99⅛
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1872	103	Illinois 6s, cou. 1879	99⅛
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1873	103	Illinois War Loan	99⅛
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1874	103	Michigan 6 ₩ c., 1873	94
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1875	103	Michigan 6 ₩ c., 1878	94
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1877	103	Michigan 6 ₩ c. 1883	94
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1878	103	Tennessee 6 ₩ c. ex-c	66
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1874	96	Tennessee new bds	63
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. B'y loan, '75	96	Virginia 6s., ex-c	47
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1875	99	Virginia 6s., n. b.	41
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1881	101⅛	Georgia 6s	68
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1886	101⅛	Georgia 7s, new bonds	81⅛
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99⅛	North Carolina 6s. x. c.	57
Illinois reg., 1860	99⅛	North Car. 6s. n. b.	57
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860	99⅛	Missouri 6s	104⅛
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1862	99⅛	Mis. H. & St. Jo. is	87

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Irving	107
Merchants	117	Metropolitan	130½
Mechanics'	118	Nassau	107
Union	116	Shoe and Leather	111
America	137	Continental	103
City	180	St. Nicholas	103
Phenix	104	Commonwealth	107
Fulton	157	Impt'rs. & Traders'	120
National	108	Park	145
Merchants' Exch'ge	107	Man. & Merchants	103
State of New-York	111	Central National	105½
Commerce	119¾	Fourth National	104
American Exchange	119	Ninth National	104
Bank of the Repub.	111	Tenth National	99
Bank of N. America	105	Oriental Bank	105½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93¾	Tol. & W. 1st M. ex.	91½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	Tol. & W. 2d M.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	92	Gt. Western, 1st M. '88	86
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76½
Erie 1st M. Ex.	104	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	74
Erie 7s. 2d ind. 1879	103	Gal. & Chi. extended	99½
Erie 7s. 3d. ind. 1883	100	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	94	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	96	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	100½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103¾
M. C. new 1st M.'8s. '82	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	91
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st M.	110½	Cleve. & P. 3d M., con.	96
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d M.	93	Chi. & Alton S. F.	100
M. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1870	115	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	101½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	86	Chi. & Alton S. F. in.	94½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	82	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	67
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	95	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	91
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	90	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	84
Con. 7 ₩ cent. conv.	86	Peninsula R. R. bonds	85
Con. 7 ₩ cent. 1st M.	87¼	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89½
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts.	99	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	80
Han. & St. J. con	85	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	87
Lack. & West'n. bds.	96	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	86½
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	98	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	100
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	98½	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M.	79
Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	91½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	95

Mr. J. B. Dickinson has been made President of the Tenth National Bank in place of the late Mr. D. L. Ross.

The New-York Gold Exchange Bank has been admitted to the Bank Clearing-House Association.

Mr. J. D. Williams, of Williams & Co., Stock Brokers, No. 8 Wall-street, has been admitted to membership in the Open Board of Brokers.

The Cameron Coal Company, of Pennsylvania, have made Mr. Paul Spofford their President, in place of Mr. F. Westray, resigned, and Mr. L. A. Dowley is the Treasurer.

The following are the receipts and expenses of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad for the month of January, 1868:

From passengers	$53,500 00
From freight	45,420 67
From mail	3,430 00
From express	6,200 00
From rents and privileges	859 23
Total	$109,409 90
Operating expenses	47,064 02
Net earnings	$62,345 88

The *Commercial Advertiser* of this afternoon remarks of the Erie Company:

"The suit undertaken against Mr. Drew is regarded as a *bona fide* effort to relieve the road from the incubus of the speculative direction. It is stated by Mr. Drew's friends that the agreement under which he loaned the Company $3,000,000, on the security of 54,000 shares of stock, stipulates that the Company shall not pay the loan until the Company is in a position to pay regular dividends upon the common stock, and that Mr. Drew is authorized by the contract to use the shares as he pleases. If this be true, it only shows the infamy of the late management, and the necessity for the affairs of the Company being released from such control. Such an agreement, however, if it actually exists, must be declared illegal and void by the courts."

In pursuance of meetings of Boards of Trade, mercantile associations, and citizens generally, that have been held throughout the State, a general convention of delegates, favoring reform in the present system of canal management, is hereby called at Albany, Tuesday, Feb. 25, instant, to take measures for the abrogation of the present pernicious policy of conducting all these great channels of trade; and all cities and towns are requested to accredit, or elect, and send delegates at the proportion of twenty to fifty thousand inhabitants. Signed by

Erastus S. Brown, President, and J. H. Boynton, Secretary, for the Produce Exchange, New-York; Frank Chamberlain, President, and Wm. Lacey, Secretary, for the Board of Trade, Albany; Thos. A. Tillinghast, President and F. J. Colder, Secretary, for the Board of Trade, Troy; A. H. Failing, President, for the Board of Trade, Oswego; George J. Whitney, President, and Chas. B. Hill, Secretary, for the Board of Trade, Rochester; P. S. Marsh, President, and Wm. Thurston, Secretary, for the Board of Trade, Buffalo; Hon. W. D. Stewart, Mayor, Syracuse; A. E. Culver & Co., Forwarders, Utica; D. McQuigg, Forwarder, Weedsport; R. Hathaway, Schenectady; Jason Collier, Forwarder, Lockport; E. R. Turner, Forwarder, Albion; D. A. Sherman, Forwarder, Newark; —— Winegar, Forwarder, Mt. Morris; John Williams, Forwarder, Danville; George Martin, Forwarder, Olean; John Voorhees, Forwarder, Jordan, and many others.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous goods have been to the currency value of $3,686,417, against $3,297,924 same time last year. Included in the week's exports were 10,662 bales Cotton, against 5,851 bales same week in 1867.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Amity and Macdougal-sts., 25x90.8	nom.
Cedar and West sts., 54.5x46x64.9x47.2, half share	$20,250
Delancey-st., n. s., 93 ft. e. of Ludlow-st., 19.4x75	15,750
Grand and Willett sts., n. e. cor., 2 lots, 33x62	22,000
Grand-st., n. s., 33 ft. e. of Willett-st., 17x62	14,000
Hanover and Beaver sts., s. w. cor., 38.10x63.10	15,000
15th-st., (East,) No. 77	nom.
45th-st. and 7th av., n. e. cor., 26x75	30,000
45th-st., s. s., 210 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x100.5	27,000
52d-st., s. s., 176.8 ft. w. of 10th-av., 20x100.5	1,700
56th-st., s. s., 206.3 ft. w. of 8th-av., 21.10½x100.5	24,500
56th-st., s. s., 184.4½ ft. w. of 8th-av., 21.10x100.5	24,500
57th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 2d-av., 2 l., 50x½ the blk.	8,000
61st-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Madison-av., 50x100.5	11,500
E. 62d-st., n. s., 118 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16x100.5	9,500
70th-st., n. s., 163 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.4	1,280
71st-st., n. s., 550 ft. w. of 8th-av., 3 l., 75x112-2	12,000
81st-st., n. s., 218.9 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.9x102.2	3,333
85th-st., s. s., 317.4 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20.5½x102.2	2,300
95th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.8½	2,800
105th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.1	1,500
121st-st. and 7th-av., n. e. cor., 9 lots, 225x100.11	20,000
128th-st., s. s., 123.9 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x98.11	10,500
15th-st., (East,) No. 138, 22x84	20,000
Av. B, s. e. s., 29.4 ft. s. e. of 13th-st., 24x93	nom.
Av. B., s. e. s., 29.5 s. w. of 13th-st., 24x93	nom.
1st-av., No. 128, 25.9½x55	15,250
3d-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 56th-st., 2 lots, 50x95.5	25,800
8th-av. and 50th-st., n. e. cor., 25.6x75	30,000
8th-av. and 74th-st., s. w. cor., 4 lots, 100x102.2	39,000
8th-av. and 74th-st., s. w. cor., 4 lots, 100xhalf the block	50,000
10th-av., w. s., 153.2 ft. n. of 84th-st., 100x24.1½x100.5x15.½; 10th-av., e. s., 153.2 ft. n. of 84th-st., 100x1.5½x100.1½x6	1,300
Lot of Bowers estate	50,000
Lots Nos. 19 and 20, Mt. Washington farm	50,000
Lot of Ray's estate, 25x98.9	5,500
Part of lot 223, More estate, 168x98.9	10,000

Leases Recorded.

Division-st., No. 96, store, &c, 5 years, per year	$540
Fulton-st., No. 152, 3 years, per year	5,400
Fulton-st., Nos. 154½ and 156, 3 years, per year	5,300
Hudson-st., No. 263, 3 years, per year	1,150
Nassau-st., No. 130, 4 years, per year; Nassau-st., Nos. 132, 134 and 136; basement and sub-cellar of, 4 years, per year	5,000
Pine-st., Nos. 27 and 29, 6 years, per year	15,000
1st-st., No. 70½, 5 years, per year	180
26th-st., (East,) No. 206, 2 years, per year	2,700
43d-st., s. s., 291.8 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20.10x100.5, 16½ years, per year	250
Av. B, No. 14, 5 years, per year	2,000
3d-av., No. 404, 6 years, 1st year $1,800, 6 years	2,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 20x52	$8,600
Broadway, n. e. s., 12 ft. s. e. from Harris', 47.4x—x53.4x40	1,200
Elizabeth-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Conover-st., 20x100, (1857)	650
Hamilton-st., w. s., on division line bet. sections 8 and 10, 20x80	750
Madison-st., s. s., 90 ft. e. of Franklin-av., h. and l., 20x100	8,000
Morton-st., s. e. s., 140 ft. s. w. of Bedford-av., h. and l., 21.8x100	13,000
Nevins-st., cor. of Carrol, 220x79.10¾x21.0x216.4¾	18,000
Powers-st., w. s., 80 ft. s. of Dean-st., 20x100	6,000
Powers-st., s. s., 181 ft. e. of Graham-av., 18.9x75	3,600
President-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Nevins-st., 20x100	800
President-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Nevins-st., 20x100	1,000
Quincy-st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 50x100	10,000
Wyckoff-st., s. w. s., 90 ft. s. e. of Hoyt-st., h. & l. 40x100	10,000
18th-st., s. w. s., 170 ft. s. e. of 7th-av., 20x74	1,950
Flushing-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Throop-av., 20x100	5,300
Nostrand-av. and Bergen-st., s. w. cor. h. and l. 35x100	8,000
Reid-av. and Madison-st., n. w. cor., 25x100	575
Union-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Clay-st., 25x100	1,200
4th-av. and 13th-st., n. e. cor., 50x97.10	2,600

Leases Recorded.

Grand-st., No. 15, corner 1st-av., (1867) 3 years, per year	$875

Gravesend.

Coney Island road, adjoining Stillwell's, 13¼ acres	$6,139

Flatbush.

Flatbush Plank Road, e. s., 175 ft. s. of Union-place, 2d.1.2x—x205.4x75	$4,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1868.

Ashes, bbls	12	Barley, bushels	
Flour, bbls	5,915	Malt, bushels	
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	
Cornmeal, bbls	805	Pork, bbls	332
Cornmeal, bags	2,391	Cut Meats, pkgs	553
Wheat, bushels	750	Lard, pkgs	2,168
Corn, bushels	28,316	Beef, tcs. and bbls	1,443
Rye, bushels	140	Whisky, bbls	
Oats, bushels	3,245	Petroleum, bbls	

ASHES—Continue quiet but steady at $8 25@$8 37 for old Pots, and $10 37@$10 50 for old Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been moderately inquired for at steady rates.

COFFEE—The main inquiry has been for Rio, which has been firm in price. Other kinds have been quiet but unchanged in value. We quote: Java at 24c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 12c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@19½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15½c., in gold, ₩ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 9,217 bags; sales of do, 23,549 bags, the latter including, according to Messrs. Wm. Scott & Sons, 1,028 per *St. Ursula;* 4,049 per *Jeannette,* by auction; 2,460 per *Attila;* 2,340 do., for export; 1,131 per *Lucie,* balance; 2,800 per *Volkyrien,* half cargo; 502 *Azelia;* 2,984 per *Juliet;* 1,556 per *South America;* 650 per *La Plata;* 2,400 per *Jas. Welsh,* and 1,655 per *Eaglet.* The market closes quiet but firm. The stock of all kinds in first hands to-day amounted to 135,100 bags, including of Rio and Santos, 117,366 bags; of Java, 500 bags; of Ceylon, 2,587 bags; of Maracaibo, 8702 bags; and of other descriptions, 5,945 bags.

Stock of Rio in the Country.

New-Orleans, bags	35,000
Mobile, bags	3,000
Baltimore, bags	32,000
Philadelphia, bags	4,000
New-York, bags	117,366
Grand total, bags	191,366

COTTON—Has been very active again to-day. The demand has been mainly from speculators and spinners. The export inquiry has been checked by the high prices claimed for desirable lots. The business of the day resulted in the establishment of a further advance of ½c.@1c. ₩ lb., the market closing quite firmly. The aggregate sales since our last have been 13,376 bales, including 1,831 bales to shippers, 3,013 bales to spinners, 7,938 bales to speculators, and 594 bales in transit. Messrs. Cornwall & Zerega quote as follows, in their letters for to-morrow's steamers, the:

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₩ lb.	21	21½	21½@21¾
Good Ordinary	21¾	22	22½@22½
Low Middling	22½	22¾	23 @23½
Middling	23½	24	24½@24¾
Good Middling	25	25¼	25½@25¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	7,690
Receipts last week	22,435
Receipts preceding week	21,028
Receipts, since Jan. 1, 1868	145,917
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	370,429
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,676
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports week ending to-day	10,662
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	82,312
Exports since Sept. 1	220,622
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,112
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,599
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	41,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,410,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,240,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	851,000
Exports same time 1866-7	607,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	350,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	640,000

FISH—The market has been firm for the principal kinds, for which the demand has been somewhat livelier.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has attracted less attention from all classes of buyers, though the tendency of prices has been slightly downward, especially for other than desirable lots of low grade, which have been in some request for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,100 bbls., part for shipment, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 60@$9 40; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 90@$10 40; common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 45@$11 25, and poor to good shipping brands of round hoop extra Ohio at $9 90@$10 60 ₩ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 60@$9 40
Extra State	9 90@11 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 60@14 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 90@10 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 75@14 50
Extra Genesee	11 35@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 25@15 75

Southern Flour has been in fair demand, at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 bbls. at $10@$11 60 for common to fair, and $11 60@$15 50 for fair to very superior extra, ₩ bbl. California Flour has been in good request at full rates. Sales were reported of 2,000 sacks at $12 75@$14 25 for extras, ₩ bbl. of 196 lbs. Of Canada White Wheat Extra Flour, 80 bbls. were sold at $13 50@$14 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in good request at $7 50@$9 50 for interior to choice, ₩ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Corn Meal has been more active at $5 80@$5 85 for Jersey; $5 50@$5 80 for poor to good Western, $6 for City, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in limited demand at $4 50@$4 87½ ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in quite moderate supply and firm in price, but has been less active. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 34,500 bushels, including good No. 1 Spring at $2 50, delivered; mixed No. 1 and 2 do. at $2 46; No. 2 Spring at $2 43, delivered; amber State and Canada at $2 80; and red and amber Jersey and Pennsylvania at $2 65@$2 70 ₩ bushel. Corn has been more freely offered at a shade lower prices; but has been less sought after. Sales have been reported since our last of 59,000 bushels, at $1 25@$1 28 for New Mixed Western; $1 20@$1 28, chiefly $1 24@$1 26, for New White Western and Southern; $1 24@$1 32 for New Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern, and $1 20@$1 24 for Tennessee and New-Orleans, ₩ bushel. Rye has been scarce and in request at $1 78@$1 85 ₩ bushel. Barley is in fair request at former rates; sales 18,500 bushels at $2 for State here, and $1 90 for Western, on the Canal, ₩ bushel. For Canada West a bid of $2 26 was refused. Barley Malt sold to the extent of 9,250 bushels, at $1 95@$2 10 ₩ bushel. Oats have been more active at firmer prices; sales have been reported of 131,000 bushels Western at 83¾c.@84c., in store, and 86c.@86½c., afloat, ₩ bushel. The demand has been mainly speculative.

The movements in Breadstuffs, during the past fortnight, Messrs. Edward Bill & Co. notice thus: "In the interval since our last Circular the Flour market has presented no new or exciting feature—the trade has been moderate, chiefly for home consumption, without any material change in value. The continued cold obstructs navigation and tends to check business, but holders are looking for a more brisk demand on the opening of the Spring trade. Prices have fluctuated of late (influenced by the advance in gold) and some improvement obtained in shipping grades, still there is but little animation, and with the high rates of Wheat throughout the country it is difficult for millers to get cost for the manufactured article. For the choice Family Extras there is but a limited demand and the closing rates are lower. California brands have sold more freely at a slight advance, and the article may now be considered as one of standard necessity. The stock of Wheat is gradually diminishing and will be very light on the opening of the canal. The prices asked prevent millers and exporters from operating freely, and the trade rules firm and quiet. California White is in favor and sells readily on arrival at our quotations. Rye is firm and active. Indian Corn with moderate supplies is more steady in price. The market is firm for good Western Mixed, but dull for White. The export clearances from this port for the fortnight past consists of: To Great Britain and Ireland, 7,662 bbls. Flour, 81,094 bushels Wheat, 490,762 bushels Corn; to the Continent, 1,639 bbls. Flour, 4,415 bushels Corn, 27,422 bushels Rye; to South America, 5,795 bbls. Flour, 3,500 bushels Wheat. To all other ports, 13,642 bbls. Flour, 5,053 bbls. Corn Meal, 2,793 bushels Corn, 700 bushels Oats, 920 bushels Peas—making a total to all ports of 28,738 bbls. Flour, 5,053 bbls. Corn Meal, 84,594 bushels Wheat, 497,970 bushels Corn, 27,422 bushels Rye, 700 bushels Oats, 920 bushels Peas."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1867.

	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, Feb. 14, 1868	274,469	5,347,065	2,989,842
New-Orleans, Feb. 6, 1868	253	....	24,980
Philadelphia, Feb. 6, 1868	13,215	35,889	198,993
Baltimore, Feb. 6, 1868	3,448	....	249,233
Boston, Feb. 6, 1868	18,863	10,836	2,750
California, Jan. 16, 1868	13,185	3,878,163	....
Other Ports, Feb. 6, 1868	16,800	12,785	8,701
Total	340,173	9,282,738	3,484,499
To about same period, 1867	92,765	2,155,931	3,842,978
To about same period, 1866	110,649	1,187,865	4,603,928
To about same period, 1865	76,908	1,488,664	73,359

To the Continent.

	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, to Feb. 14, 1868	35,709	415,464	283,011	26,458
Other Ports, to latest dates	6,716	....	26,188	....
Total	42,452	415,464	309,199	26,458
To about same period, 1867	2,141	111,813	41,436	8,060
To about same period, 1866	4,625	122,056	57,333	33,598
To about same period, 1865	12,639	....	68,521	1,767

HAY—North River Bale has been in moderate demand since our last at $1@$1 10 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 40 for poor to choice, for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw at 90c.@$1 15 for short and long, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been dull and heavy, including American at 20c.@60c. for new; older growths, 10c.@40c., and Foreign at 35c.@60c. ₩ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; good to prime, 40c.@45c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; prime to choice, 45c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 15c.@40c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 35c.@60c.; Bavarians, 40c.@55c.; Belgians, 35c.@40c., ₩ lb.

HEMP—Has been firm in price, but inactive.

LATHS—Eastern have been in some request at steady prices.

HIDES—Have been rather more salable and quoted firm.

LEATHER—Sole has been in demand at uniform quotations.

MOLASSES—Has been in rather more request, but at less buoyant prices, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@48c.; English Islands at 50c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 64c.@66c. ₩ gallon; Crude do. at $4 25@$4 50; Resin at $3@$6 75 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch at $3 25@$3 50 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been in more demand at rising prices, including Crude Whale at 65c.; Bleached Whale at 75c @78c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 30; Lard Oil at $1 15@$1 30; Red Oil at 60c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 20@$1 24; Olive, $2 07½@$2 10 ₩ gallon.

New-Bedford Market.—Week ending Feb. 17.—*Sperm*—The market has been active, and the transactions reach 1,450 bbls. in parcels, principally from cargo ex *White Wing,* at $2 ₩ gallon, a part as filled two weeks since—825 bbls. for manufacture, and 625 bbls. reported on speculation. Holders are firm, and in view of the small stock remaining in first hands (4,300 bbls.) demand higher prices. *Whale*—Has continued in good demand, and we note sales of 950 bbls. Northern, for manufacture, at 65c. ₩ gallon; 160 bbls. do. at 65c., and 260 bbls. Southern, for export, on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 17, 1868	2,583	900	31,900
Same time last year	441	1,070	1,000
Exports for the week ending Feb. 17, 1868	319	....	15,069
Previously	2,934	2,379	52,680
From Jan. 1 to date	3,253	2,379	67,749
Same time last year	2,533	333	61,600

Whalemen's Shipping List.

PETROLEUM—Has been in rather livelier demand since our last, within a range of from 11½c.@12½c. for Crude in bulk; 16½c.@17½c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@25½c. for Refined, in bond, and 41½c.@42½c. for Refined, free, ₩ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, last week, 200,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal,* 500 pieces, 56x60, 7½c.; 1,000 do., 56x60, 7¾c.; 20,000 do., 60x64, 7¾c.; 73,000 do., 64x64, 7½c.; 15,000 do., 64x64, 7¾c.; 20,000 do., 64x64, 7¾c.; 28,000 do., 64x64, 7¾c.; 30,000 do., 64x64, 8c.; 8,000 do., 64x64, 8¼c., extra.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened decidedly more firmly, on a livelier demand, especially for new Mess; but closed heavily, with a downward tendency, under more liberal offerings, chiefly on speculative account. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,750 bbls., in lots, at $22 75@$23, closing at $22 95 for Old Mess; $23 81@$24 05, closing with $24 for New Western Mess; $23 25@$23 50 for New City Mess; $20@$21 for Western Prime Mess; $18 25@$19 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, and $22 50 for thin Mess ₩ bbl. Sales were also reported of 3,500 bbls. New Mess, sellers' option, including March delivery, at $24@$24 12½, and April at $24@$24 37, closing at $24; and 250 bbls. Western Prime Mess, seller's option, last half of March, at $21 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in good demand at 13¾c.@14½c. for Hams, and 9¾c.@10½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb.; sales 475 pkgs. Bacon is in moderate request at less buoyant prices; sales 370 boxes at 10½c. for Cumberlands, 12c. for Short Ribs, 11½c. for Long Ribs, 12½c. for Long Clear, 13½c. for Short Clear, ₩ lb. Lard has been in lively request and firmer; sales have been reported since our last of 1,650 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 14c.@15c., the latter an extreme price, ₩ lb. Dressed Hogs have been in less request 11¾c.@12c. for City, and 10½c.@11c. for Country, ₩ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand at $13@$19 for Plain Mess; $18 50@$22 for Extra do., and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 780 bbls. Tierce Beef is in light supply and demand, including Prime Mess at $31 50@$36, and India Mess at $36@$41 ₩ tierce; sales since our last 300 tcs. Beef Hams continue in fair request at from $28@$33 for poor to choice; sales 150 bbls. Butter has been in fair demand at 41c.@53c. for poor to choice State, and 28c.@45c. for interior to Prime Canada and Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is inquired for at at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ₩ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.		Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	46	@50
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	43	@46
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	42	@44
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	42	@44
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	40	@42
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	40	@42
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	46	@50
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	42	@44
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	40	@42
Canada	25	@33
Canada Extra	35	@38

CHEESE.		
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₩ lb.	16	@16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ₩ lb.	15½	@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ₩ lb.	13	@14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₩ lb.	15½	@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₩ lb.	14	@15
Farm Dairies, common, ₩ lb.	12	@13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ₩ lb.	8	@11

RICE—Has been slow of sale at former quotations.

SALT—Has been steady and in moderate demand.

SEEDS—Have been less sought after, including Clover at from 12½c.@14c.; Rough Flax at $2 65@$2 75; and Timothy at $3@$3 25 ₩ bushel.

SKINS—Have been quiet within our previous range.

SUGARS—Have been held pretty firmly, but have been less confidently dealt in. Sales have been reported since our last of 274 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 12c.@13½c.; 385 boxes Havana at 12½c.@13½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate request at 14½c.@17½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 75,000 lbs. Tallow at 11c.@11½c.; 54,000 lbs. Stearine at 13½c.@14½c.; 78,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@13c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been in some demand at steady rates.

WHISKY—Has been inactive and unsettled.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 2,650 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@7-16d. by sail, and 7-16d.@½d. by steamer, ₩ lb.; 15,000 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 10d. ₩ bushel; 900 tierces Lard, by sail, at 30s.@32s. 6d.; 1,900 boxes Cheese, at 35s. by sail and 50s. by steamer; 25 tons Oil Cake, at 27s. 6d., by sail, ₩ ton. For London, 500 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; 200 boxes Bacon, at 32s. 6d. ₩ ton; 55 cases Tobacco, at 7s. each. For Glasgow, by steamer, 300 tierces Lard, at 40s. ₩ ton. For Antwerp, a Prussian bark, with 3,300 quarters Rye at 6s. 9d. ₩ quarter. For Rotterdam, 400 bales Cotton, at ⅞c.@1c. ₩ lb.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 3d day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of OSCAR E. AUSTIN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 12th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of REUBEN SOLOMON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 17th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES OWENS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN W. VALENTINE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HARRIS HOYT, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and FRANCIS BOUCHER, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, and against the estate of each of them, formerly copartners in business in the firm name of F. Boucher & Co., in the City of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 1st day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of E. STILLMAN DOUBLEDAY and MORRIS J. CARD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estates of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petitions; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 18, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE WOOD, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of George Wood, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said district, who was on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at the City of New-York, 19th day of February, A. D. 1868. JOHN TODD, Assignee,
f19-1aw3wW* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM WETMORE, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William Wetmore, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said district, who was on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at the City of New-York, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1868. JOHN TODD, Assignee,
f19-1aw3wW* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—THE undersigned gives notice of his appointment as assignee of MORRIS WAITZFELDER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway.
ADOLPH SANGER, Solicitor for Bankrupt, No. 243 Broadway. f12-1aw3wW*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAIAS WOLF WALLER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be holden at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 17, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estates of JOSEPH FRIEND, ISIDOR GROSSMAN and LOUIS SILBERSTEIN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petitions; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 19, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABRAHAM L. BOGERT, of Jamaica, in the County of Queens, doing business in the City of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 19, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 7th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EMANUEL DE YOUNG, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 19, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY H. TAPPEN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Room Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 19, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PINCHUS H. MORRIS, against whom a petition for adjudication in Bankruptcy was filed, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1868. Southern District of New-York, ss.: Upon filing petition of Kaufman Hirsch, a creditor of the above-named Pinchus H. Morris, and proof accompanying the same; it is ordered that the said Pinchus H. Morris do appear at this Court, as a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the court-room, in the City of New-York, in the district aforesaid, on the 29th day of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. And, it is further ordered, that a copy of said petition, together with a copy of this order, be served on said Pinchus H. Morris, by delivering the same to him personally, if he can be found within said district, at least five days previous to the day herein required for his appearance. And, it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published, once in each week, for three weeks, in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, and in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser,* the last publication to be at least seven days before the return day of this order.
Witness Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the [L. S.] said Court, and the seal thereof, at the City of New-York, in said district, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
WM. G. WEED, Attorney, No. 229 Broadway.
f5-1aw3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SILAS C. SMITH, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Silas C. Smith, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of March, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 4th day of February, 1868.
f5-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL ENDERLY and URIAH C. ENDERLY, bankrupts. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Michael Enderly and Uriah C. Enderly, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of March, 1868, at 9 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Theodore B. Gates, Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, in Kingston, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 11th day of February, 1868.
f12-1aw3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES ARMSTRONG, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James Armstrong in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated New-York, on the 17th day of February, 1868.
f19-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS LOEWENTHAL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Louis Loewenthal, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, and that the 13th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of February, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
f19-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARTHUR T. HANKS, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Arthur T. Hanks, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has done business for six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition at the City of New-York, within said District, and who was, on the second day of January, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated at the City of New-York, 19th day of February, A. D. 1868.
JOHN TODD, Assignee.
f19-1aw3wW* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SPENCER D. SCHUYLER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Spencer D. Schuyler, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1868.
f5-1aw3wW* CHARLES RAYMOND, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of TRUMAN G. MABBETT, bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Truman G. Mabbett, of the City of Poughkeepsie, in the County of Dutchess, in said district, and who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Poughkeepsie City, the 31st day of January, A. D. 1868. ROBERT F. WILKINSON, Assignee,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
C. SWAN, Attorney for Bankrupt. f12-1aw3wW.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS DOWSE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas Dowse, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 8th day of February, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f19-1aw3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES GERDING, Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles Gerding, of Tremont, in the County of Westchester, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at White Plains, N. Y., the 10th day of February, A. D. 1868.
JAMES H. MORAN, Assignee,
f19-1aw3wW White Plains, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE CYRENUS FOOTE, Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Theodore Cyrenus Foote, of Greenburg, in the County of Westchester, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at White Plains, N. Y., the 10th day of February, A. D. 1868.
JAMES H. MORAN, Assignee,
f19-1aw3wW White Plains, N. Y.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CHAMPAGNE.—NOW LANDING EX STEAMER St. Laurent, from Havre, Giesler's gold label and dry sillery. PURDY & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Beaver-st., New-York, sole agents of Messrs. Giesler & Co., Avize, France.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA. Characters by Mme. de la Grange, Miss McCulloch, Miss Phillips, Sig. Brignoli, Sig. Orlandini, Sig. Coletti, Sig. Sarti. Conductor, Sig. Nicolao.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
PAULINE. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. A. W. Young, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, Mr. G. F. Browne, Mr. W. J. Leonard, Mr. B. Milton, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Kate Ranoe Mrs. John Sefton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
LITTLE BAREFOOT. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mrs. A. Hind, Mrs. C. Edmunds, Messrs. J. W. Collier, G. L. Fox, W. Davidge, Owen Marlowe.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, O. T. Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Geo. Lingard, H. C. Ryner, Welsh Edwards, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS, and FAMILY JARS. Leading character by Lotta.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
IN AND OUT OF PLACE, IRELAND AS IT WAS, THE ARAB TROUPE, &c. Miss Julia Daly in in two pieces.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
RED RIDING HOOD, large collection of wild animals, living giraffe, and 300,000 curiosities.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Characters by Miss Mary Mitchell, J. W. Albaugh, D. Myron, Miss Lillie Eldridge, John Mathews.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 13th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

DODWORTH HALL.
No. 806 Broadway.
LECTURE BY MISS OLIVE LOGAN.

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TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In the British House of Commons explanations were given in regard to the presence of the Egyptian troops in Abyssinia, and it was stated that the British expedition no longer suffered from scarcity of water. In Committee of the Whole the House agreed to renew the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* act in Ireland.

The discussion on the Press Bill progresses in the French Chamber. An amendment to the bill, giving the Liberal journals a share of the Government advertising was defeated, as was also an amendment permitting the free admission and unrestricted sale of foreign journals.

France has appointed a Minister to Japan.

Count VON BISMARCK intends establishing at all the German ports boards of Federal officers to examine into the condition of vessels bound to America.

The upper house of the Diet has ratified the convention made with the dispossessed Princes.

With one exception, all the alleged Clerkenwell conspirators have, after examination, been held for trial.

The report of the loss of the American bark *Eureka*, by the fire at Antwerp, is doubted.

The French *Moniteur du Soir* announces that there has been a stop in the advance of the British Expedition in Abyssinia.

CONGRESS.

The Senate yesterday passed the House bill providing for the reduction of expenses in the War Department. A synopsis of the bill has been heretofore printed in the TIMES. The bill providing for the gradual reduction of the army was also passed. The resolution providing for the admission of Mr. THOMAS, Senator-elect from Maryland, was taken up. Mr. TRUMBULL spoke in favor of the resolution. Mr. JOHNSON also spoke in favor of the admission of Mr. THOMAS, after which the Senate adjourned, with the understanding that Mr. JOHNSON will close the debate to-day, and a vote be taken on the resolution.

In the House, a joint resolution was adopted authorizing the Comptroller to revoke the appointment of Receiver for the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Williamsburg, and restore the same to its owners on becoming satisfied that such course would be for the interest of the public, and secure the payment of the creditors of the bank. A joint resolution appropriating $50,000 to be used in relieving and returning to this country American citizens who have been imprisoned in foreign countries, and subsequently discharged, was also passed. Debate was continued on the bill granting a pension of $8 per month to the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and it was finally passed. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. Several amendments were adopted, the bill was reported to the House, after which the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The Fort Sanders *Index* publishes the statement that two thousand hostile Indians are marching into the Sweet Water country from the West, pillaging and murdering as they go. Several ranches are reported to have been sacked by them, the stock driven off, the houses burned, and the ranchmen compelled to seek safety in flight. The statement is very indefinite, and the outrages doubtless much exaggerated.

The newly-elected President of Brown University, Rev. ALEXIS CASWELL, D. D., was inaugurated on Monday morning. The exercises, which were brief and unostentatious, took place in the chapel in Manning Hall at 8:15 o'clock, the hour for morning prayers. The Faculty, students and the Board of Trustees were present.

Mrs. WEAVER, the insane woman who recently murdered her five children, and who was in jail at Pembroke, Ontario, committed suicide on Monday night by hanging herself to the door of her cell.

The ice in the Mississippi at St. Louis has broken up, and the prospect is good for the early opening of navigation. Boats are already loading with freight for points south of that city.

The boiler of a locomotive exploded at the Lowell (Mass.) depot yesterday, instantly killing the engineer, and seriously injuring three other persons. The locomotive was entirely destroyed.

The case of FISK, BELDEN & Co. *vs.* The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company was before the Supreme Court again yesterday. Judge CARDOZO has decided that he will not stay all of the plaintiffs' proceedings until the hearing of the appeal in the General Term; that Mr. FALLS must make an affidavit of certain facts within his knowledge as Cashier of the Corn Exchange Bank, and that the motion in the suit of WM. BELDEN *vs.* The Company, to transfer to the United States Circuit must be denied. The principal motions, including the one for a receiver, the one to continue the injunction and the motion of Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & Co., will be argued together before Judge CARDOZO on Saturday next.

The friends of temperance in Michigan have issued an address to the people of that State, urging the adoption of the article in the proposed new constitution prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors. The election occurs on the first Monday in April, and this article is separately submitted.

The trial of Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., was brought to a conclusion yesterday. Judge FULLERTON made an argument for the defence, and Mr. S. P. NASH made the closing argument for the presenters. Rev. Dr. TYNG gave notice that he would deliver his argument in the case, on the part of the defence, at St. George's Church, this evening. The Court then recited the canon directing them in the further proceedings, and adjourned. This ends the case for the present. The next step will be the report of the Court's decision to the Bishop, who will then be called upon to act upon it.

The Board of Aldermen, yesterday, adopted a resolution requesting our Congressional representatives to endeavor to obtain from Congress an appropriation for the new Post-office, so that the work may be at once commenced. They also adopted resolutions in favor of procuring portraits of Ex-Mayor GUNTHER and Mayor HOFFMAN, and concurred in the resolution to prepare and publish 15,000 copies of the Corporation Manual for 1868.

Yesterday, the Assembly Committee on the Affairs of Cities met at the Metropolitan Hotel, to inquire into the workings and the cases of the alleged inefficiency of the Metropolitan Fire Department; also, the cases of vacancies existing in the active force in 1867. Fire Commissioners SHALER, GALLOWAY, WILSON and ABBE were examined at length, after which the Committee adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

A meeting was held at Cooper Institute last evening under the auspices of the Union Republican Presidential Campaign Club, at which resolutions ratifying the nomination of GRANT and FENTON were adopted, and addresses were delivered by Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN, C. S. SPENCER, Major HAGGERTY and Lieut.-Gov. WOODFORD.

Rev. HENRY D. NORTHROP was duly installed pastor of the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church last evening. Rev. JAMES C. MURRAY, D. D., Rev. WM. M. PAXTON, D. D., Rev. GEO. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., and Rev. EDWARD W. HITCHCOCK, took part in the exercises. There was a large congregation in attendance.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, the trial of RICHARD CASEY for shooting WM. CONNELL, was continued. Two witnesses for the prosecution, and three for the defence, were examined, after which an adjournment until 11 o'clock this morning was ordered.

Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, four prisoners were arraigned for trial, of whom two were convicted and two acquitted. Three of the charges were for grand larceny and one for felonious assault.

The Board of Excise held its regular weekly meeting yesterday. Six cases were on the calendar, being charges of selling spirituous liquors at prohibited hours. Four of these were adjourned. Of the two tried, one charge was dismissed, the other resulted in the revocation of the license.

The Board of Health met yesterday. The Counsel for the Board received instructions to commence proceedings against the owners of forty-eight tenement-houses who had failed to obey certain provisions of the tenement-house law after due notice.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday resolved to appropriate $15,000 for the celebration of the 22d inst.

Cotton advanced another ⅛c.@1c. ⅌ lb. yesterday, on very liberal sales. Breadstuffs were less active as a rule. Flour and Corn favored buyers. Wheat and Oats were firm. Provisions were more sought after. Pork and Lard were dearer. Groceries were in moderate request. Freights were more active, but rates were a shade easier for shippers.

Congress and the State of Alabama.

The rejection of the new Constitution by the people of Alabama, is treated by the Republican Party in Congress and the Press, as a *crime*. The *Tribune* has declared it to be of the same moral character as the rebellion itself, and this seems to be the general temper in which it is discussed in the quarters referred to. And the special guilt of it consists in the fact that it resists and defers reconstruction;—here is a chance offered to the people of Alabama to return to the Union:—they reject it:—they are, therefore, still opposed to the Union, and as much rebels at heart and in fact as they were.

Before the full weight claimed for it is given to this argument, two or three things ought to be remembered:

1. In rejecting the new Constitution the people of Alabama merely exercised a right which Congress had recognized as belonging to them. It had submitted it to their vote,—with the distinct admission implied in that act, that they had a right to reject it, or a right to adopt it; that their right to do the one was just as clear and indisputable as their right to do the other.

2. In the mode they took of securing its rejection, (by staying away from the polls,) they merely followed the provisions of the law of Congress. They did nothing in that respect which Congress had not distinctly admitted their right to do.

3. The question is not simply one of returning to the Union. It involves the adoption of a Constitution which is to be henceforward the fundamental law of the State,—which is to control the conduct, define the rights and prescribe the duties of the people of the State. It is a fundamental principle of Republican Government,—of all free government, always and everywhere,—that no such constitution shall be imposed upon any people without their own consent;—that a majority of the people shall have the right to say whether they desire to live under it or not. Congress recognized this principle, and gave the people of Alabama the full advantage of it in the law which submitted it to their vote, with the explicit provision that if it *did not* secure the assent of the majority, they should not be compelled to live under it.

The vote taken was not on the question of Union or *no* Union. It was not for or against Reconstruction. It was for, or against, a specific instrument,—a special Constitution: and the result was that a majority of the voters of the State did *not* adopt it and declare their wish to live under it.

Congress now proposes to declare it to have been adopted in spite of the law and of fact. But this is not simply restoring Alabama to the Union, as Congress may very well do at any time and in any way it pleases. It is much more than this. The action proposed imposes upon the people of Alabama a Constitution which a majority of her voters, black and white, do not approve. It declares that in spite of their rejection of it, it *shall* be their fundamental law; the Government of the State in all its branches *shall* be organized under it;—the people of the State *shall* accept it as their Constitution, and their rights, powers and immunities, civil, political and personal, shall be precisely what it declares them to be, and nothing else.

Yet Alabama is to be called a *State* of the Union,—in the enjoyment of all the rights and powers of a State under the Constitution, and especially of that right which lies at the basis and is the foundation of all other rights in a Republican Government,—the right of living under such Constitutions and laws as her own people, acting freely and without coercion, may see fit to adopt. Is it absolutely necessary for the cause of freedom, that every principle of freedom should be so utterly discarded and trampled under foot by Congress?

The Alabama Election.

Congress proposes to declare Alabama in the Union, notwithstanding the fact that her people, acting under the Reconstruction law, have rejected the new Constitution. Whatever may be said in favor of this course, the fact will remain that it will not be dealing in good faith with the people of that State. They were distinctly told by Congress, in the Reconstruction law, that unless a majority of the registered voters should vote on the question of ratification, the Constitution should be deemed to have been rejected. That was precisely equivalent to saying that, if a majority of the voters desired to reject it, they might do so by staying away from the polls. They acted accordingly. And now they are to be told that their action against the Constitution is to be of no effect. The pledge of Congress is not withdrawn—but it is to be repudiated.

To the principle that a majority of those *voting* ought to decide the result, as we have more than once said, there can be no very good or just objection. If all have the chance to vote, a majority may properly enough be allowed to make the decision. But if Congress intended to act upon this theory, it should have said so at the outset. It should have left the Reconstruction law as it was first passed. Then the people of Alabama who were opposed to the new Constitution would have known precisely what they had to do in order to secure its rejection. They would have been compelled to vote against it in greater numbers than for it. But Congress deliberately reviewed its own work, and changed the whole thing. At its Summer session it repealed that clause of the law, and substituted a provision by which a majority of the registered voters was required to ratify the Constitution. The change was wholly voluntary on the part of Congress,—was made for reasons of its own, and the people of the State prepared to act accordingly. Indeed, they had no choice in the matter. They did simply what Congress compelled them to do. They did not try to get a majority of votes *against* the Constitution, because Congress had repealed that section of the law which prescribed this as the mode of defeating it. They did try to prevent the whole vote upon it from being a majority of the registered voters,—because Congress had pointed *that* out as the way to secure its rejection.

For Congress now to repudiate its own deliberate action in the matter, and to go back to the original plan, which it deliberately discarded, is simply a breach of good faith and fair dealing toward the people of the State—black and white alike, and it can only be justified on the assumption that the people of a State which has once been in rebellion have no rights which Congress is bound to respect.

If Congress is satisfied that its Summer amendment of the Reconstruction law was unwise, and that reconstruction under it is impracticable, it may be wise to repeal it and adopt another in its stead. Perhaps it would be well enough to do so and to adopt the principle that a majority of *those voting* should be sufficient to adopt the Constitution. But certainly if the law is thus changed, the *new law should only apply to future elections*. To make a law now which is to control the one already held under another law, is something worse than folly; it is a deliberate and utterly unjustifiable breach of faith. The election just held should be judged by the law under which it was held. If a new law is to be enacted let a new election be ordered under it.

This principle is so obviously just and fair that we can scarcely bring ourselves to believe that Congress will refuse to act upon it.

The Income-Tax.

The petitions presented to Congress in favor of the abolition of the income-tax, are labor thrown away. For the present, at least, they are not listened to. Whatever succor reduced expenditures may afford will be absorbed by the removal of taxes which now cripple trade and oppress productive industry. These form the first great grievance of the fiscal system, and their removal will leave a narrow margin on which to effect other reforms. A tax which in 1866 yielded sixty-one millions and in 1867 nearly sixty-five millions, is too formidable an item to be thrown in as a make-weight.

Even with the means in hand, it is not clear that the anti-income tax petitioners would be entitled to a preferential attention. The tax is excessive. It is odious, because in its nature inquisitorial. And the clumsiness of its operation entails injustice. These, however, are reasons for amendment, not for total repeal. In due time, perhaps, the latter may be convenient, though not until still further relief shall have been afforded to industry and commerce, or until the community shall have the advantage of a largely reduced customs tariff. Till then, an income tax which is accompanied with $1,000 exemption cannot properly be considered a very serious grievance. With all its vexations, it cannot be said to be a burden on classes engaged in a battle for existence. In business it is a charge upon profits only, and on general incomes it does not begin to operate until after a liberal allowance has been made. While, then, a necessity exists for large revenues, we see nothing harsh, nothing necessarily oppressive or unjust, in the continuance of some tax upon incomes above a given figure.

The maintenance of an income tax, however, does not necessarily imply the maintenance of the anomalies which are found in he present system. Mr. WELLS points out the departure from the purpose of the exemption in its application to all incomes, large or small. The object of the exemption being, as he remarks, "not to favor the recipient of large or ample revenues, but only those whose incomes are sufficient to meet the most moderate expenditures," there is no justification for its extension to the wealthy, to whom it becomes "a mere increase of abundance." He recommends, therefore, that the deduction shall be limited to incomes not exceeding $1,500 or $2,000—a proposition intrinsically just, since it will affect only those who should be able to endure it, and one that will largely increase the aggregate available for taxation. Another inconsistency, which also operates in favor of the more wealthy, exists in the provision which allows, "on the one hand an unqualified deduction from income of the amount paid for rent, and on the other hand does not consider as income in any degree the rental value of property held and enjoyed by its possessor." Luxurious arrangements may thus altogether escape taxation. There would be no wrong inflicted, while increased revenue would be secured, were a maximum fixed as allowable, in addition to the other exemption, on account of rent; all rental values in excess being regarded as luxuries and taxed accordingly.

The strongest objection to the present system, however, is altogether overlooked by Mr. WELLS. He indicates anomalies and urges their removal; and he somewhere suggests the expediency of by-and-by diminishing the per centage of the tax. But he makes no mention of its fundamental injustice in applying the same rate of taxation to all incomes, irrespective of the sources whence they are derived. The principle which dictates an essential distinction is plain. The income which proceeds from enterprise or labor, or both, ought to be rated differently from income derived from realized and invested property. In the one case it is contingent upon the fortunes of trade or the health of the individual, being liable to constant fluctuation and even to sudden stoppage. In the other case it is permanent, superior to ordinary vicissitudes, and therefore intrinsically, of much greater value. Yet both are now taxed alike. The retired millionaire, with his property snugly invested in Broadway stores or government bonds, is subject to the same rate of taxation as the store-keeper, with whom good and bad seasons alternate; or the salaried man, whose income may at any time be terminated by circumstances beyond his control. The equality of the rate thus becomes, in reality, a discrimination in favor of the rich; a discrimination all the less defensible because it ignores the difference in values and inflicts injustice upon struggling classes.

What is wanted, then, in relation to the income tax, is the amendment of the system on which it is levied rather than its repeal. Its anomalies need correction; its defects of principle and detail need thorough reform. A judicious revision, we believe, would obviate the glaring injustice of principle and the many errors of detail which are now apparent, without lessening materially the revenue arising from this source. If those who are promoting petitions for repeal will employ their spare energy in pressing upon Congress the propriety and profitableness of very simple and perfectly equitable changes, they may yet accomplish some good.

The Difficulty of the Democrats About a President.

It shows how hard up the Democrats are for an available Presidential candidate, when a number of their party organs are bringing forward Mr. JOHNSON as the man who gives most promise of success.

The last three years, though full of opportunities, has brought out no single individual on their side who has preëminent claims for a nomination, either on account of services rendered to the party, or because of great popularity, or because of having proven himself the man for the crisis, or for any other reason.

For a while SEYMOUR was looked to; for a little while HANCOCK was talked of; MCCLELLAN was privately thought of by a very few; and up to the present time PENDLETON'S name is still repeated in a good many newspapers, especially in the West. But every one acquainted with politics and parties, and the drift of public sentiment, knows the weakness of all these individuals with the country in such a campaign as will soon be opened.

The Republicans, in having fixed upon GRANT, have already a great advantage on their side. In the first place, they have an incalculable advantage in being able to put forward a man whose popularity is greater than that of any American since the days of WASHINGTON, and whose services to the country have been greater than those rendered by any one since his time. In the next place, by fixing upon GRANT, the Republicans have been able to consolidate themselves on the Presidential question, and to get themselves in a state of fixed preparation for the campaign before it opens. There is a general consent in regard to GRANT that has kept back a hundred partisan schemes, kept down a hundred party plots, and kept out of the field a hundred partisan leaders. Dissentients have felt their labors hopeless, and plotters have seen that they could do nothing whatever in such a current. Hence every other name has virtually passed away, and with an acknowledged and recognized standard bearer, the party's strength is greatly enlarged.

Our past political history has shown that it may be a fatal weakness for a candidate to be indicated and advocated a year or two before the time of nomination. But this, which is true in regard to ordinary politicians, has no application to the case of GRANT, who stands on an entirely different basis from the party candidates of other days.

It is too late for the Democrats to attempt to manufacture a candidate of any strength. There is no opportunity for such a thing, in any event. The MCCLELLAN experiment of 1863-4 cannot be repeated. They must take an unknown and undistinguished name, or one of the three or four feeble candidates whom we have designated.

Dogs, Sheep and the Internal Revenue.

The value of sheep killed by dogs in the United States for 1866 is estimated by the Commissioner of Agriculture at two millions of dollars. The subsistence of the whole number of dogs in all the States is estimated by him to cost annually fifty millions of dollars.

These are startling figures to an overtaxed community, and should command the attention of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Fifty-two millions per annum lost by dogs, to say nothing of the frightful deaths from hydrophobia which they occasion! We say lost, for with the exception of a very few terriers, sheep-dogs, pointers and hounds, they furnish little in the way of set-off to the enormous charge resulting from their depredations and consumption of food. Not five in a hundred are of any value. The efficiency of the watch-dog is rendered of but little avail against professed burglars, who use chloroform or strychnine when a regular job presents itself, the former of which they administer even when a door is interposed between the burglar and the more respectable animal.

What shall be done to save the community from this annual severe loss? A tax by the General Government would afford some remedy, taken from some raw material necessary to our over-burdened manufacturing industry, and put upon each dog. We have been told that such a tax would cost the party which imposed it a great many votes, but we think that more would favor than would object to such a tax. In some States, Virginia, for instance, a State tax on this animal has, we think, been constantly prevented, on the ground that they are to be regarded in the light of *ferde naturæ*, and consequently not as property. But we are inclined to think that the influential gentlemen in Virginia who owned fox-hounds, and who resisted such a tax, would readily find out that they constituted property if a neighbor should interfere with the sport in which they delighted to engage by destroying the hounds which they followed in the chase.

The situation in Virginia is now favorable to the experiment of this national tax, as there are but few now to engage in the pastime of fox-hunting, and the majority will doubtless prefer that the rich fields of Virginia, now so largely uncultivated, may be devoted more universally to sheep than ever before. The two animals, the common dog and the sheep, can scarcely exist together; sheep owners all over the country are complaining loudly of the havoc among sheep which they occasion. In Westchester, the county which adjoins New-York, and particularly suited to sheep from the lay of the lands—a succession of hills and valleys such as the primary system presents—the dogs are more numerous than sheep, and hence the City of New-York is a great loser; for if our farmers were relieved of the danger of dogs, the supply of Southdowns in the shape of mutton and lambs would be largely improved in quantity and quality. The conditions necessary for the production of the best mutton do not exist when the sheep are closely housed in Winter, as they thrive best when allowed a larger freedom. But the fear of dogs will not permit this in Winter, and in other portions of the year when allowed the liberty of fields, the fields which can readily be watched are the only ones which are devoted to sheep. Remove the dogs from the locality and every hill-top would be covered with these useful animals. No article of food is superior to the best mutton for the million or for the epicure, and if due protection were afforded by a sufficient tax—the sheep-dog to be excepted—this food could be furnished at a rate that would enable the laborer to partake of it as freely as he now partakes of a grosser and less wholesome article of food.

If a dog is useful a tax should be borne cheerfully by his owner. A national tax would result in the destruction of useless dogs, and as they were destroyed be the means of substituting a vastly larger amount of property in their place to enrich the fields of the husbandman, to destroy the weeds which are now a burden to many farms; to supply food in greater abundance than now, and to increase that important branch of manufacturing industry which relies upon wool.

The theory upon which a tax is imposed on dogs in this State is this—that a fund may be created in towns to cover the losses from the havoc among sheep which they occasion. But the fund does not answer the purpose of this species of protection, and but few will expose themselves to the danger. The price of valuable bucks has reached in many localities above ten thousand dollars. A price under ten is not at all uncommon for those of the best breeds. The calculation of loss is not based on large values, but the minimum value of four dollars per head has been taken. Five hundred thousand sheep are annually killed, amounting in value to two millions of dollars, and the number annually injured is three hundred thousand, at an estimated loss of six hundred thousand dollars, and this wholly by dogs!

The mere statement of these astounding facts, and that fifty millions of dollars are required to feed the five million dogs within the limits of the United States would seem to be sufficient to call upon Congress—which brings everything useful to mankind within the vortex of taxation, to afford some immediate and effectual remedy, and we submit that the time is now propitious for this effort when a fondness for fox-hunting will readily be yielded to demands for food and for that species of agriculture which will speedily enrich overworked fields, and furnish, in the same instrumentality, a means of clothing our own population. So far from the movement being unpopular it will be hailed with delight in the great wool-growing States, and by all the Southern States which have the benefit of mountain ranges, and particularly, also, by the western part of our continent, whose interests, as wool-growers, will be promoted by the tax. "The Southern and frontier States (says the Commissioner) show greater losses in proportion to extent of flocks, than more central regions. The reason is plain—there are more dogs under fewer safeguards. In many of these localities *wool-growing is attempted and abandoned for the sole reason of these unchecked ravages*."

The dog is accounted as the friend of man. The St. Bernard is a noble animal, and frequently saves human life, and constitutes an exception, but the details of the ravages of the common dog among sheep—the better friend of man—proves this to be otherwise. The instincts of the sheep inform them that the dog is a natural enemy. He is so not merely for food, but for malicious mischief, as, having once tasted blood, he will kill large flocks at a single raid. One is a consumer to the tune of over fifty millions of dollars per annum, the other a producer to the extent of uncounted millions.

MINOR TOPICS.

Some of our Republican journals draw rather nice political distinctions. A Washington correspondent of the Detroit *Post* urges the confirmation by the Senate of S. S. COX as Minister to Austria, and the rejection of J. ROSS BROWNE as Minister to China. The objection to Mr. BROWNE is that, although he is a Republican now, he was a Democrat once; while Mr. COX is now a Democrat, as he always has been. The point seems to be rather a fine one, but perhaps the Senate can see it.

The traditional delay of the law appears likely to defeat the expectations of the public in regard to immediate reform in street railroad management which were raised by the late decision of Recorder HACKETT in the case of the Bleecker-street car conductor and driver. The police justices have refused to try a number of complaints for overcrowding cars and overloading horses that have accumulated at Special Sessions since the Recorder's action, pending the result of an appeal in the Bleecker-street case from the Recorder's judgment. This appeal is taken to the General Term of the Supreme Court, and we beg to remind the honorable Justices of that tribunal that the interests of the public in the matter could not be better served than by giving the case a place on its preferred calendar and promptly hearing the argument. It will be unfortunate if the fine chance which has been opened for bringing the railroad companies to a sense of their obligations is allowed to slip through the tardy operations of the officers of justice.

We suppose nobody has yet forgotten the deal of bother we had last Spring and Summer with the Indians on the Plains. We trust Gen. SHERIDAN, who is now in command of that Department, will see to it that this frightful and costly business is not reopened this Spring. We believe SHERIDAN can prevent it, and in doing so he will perform an immense service to the country. Already travelers over the Plains mention that indications are beginning to appear that the Indians will commence operations early the coming season, and several outrages are even now reported. Gen. SHERIDAN knows better than we do how to take the matter in hand in proper time.

We get a foretaste of what awaits us when the Women establish their claim to a share in political affairs, from a letter written by the ablest, truest and most effective of their advocates, Mrs. E. C. STANTON, from Washington to her paper, the *Revolution*. She went to the Capitol to supervise public affairs and see how badly things are managed under masculine sway. She writes that "BEN. WADE is a good-looking man," and therefore "ought to be our next President." Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING next challenges her attention as "the ablest and handsomest man in the Senate," and looking at him (and his speeches) through an opera-glass, the lady thinks he is. Lieut.-Gov. ROOT, of Kansas, "says he has great faith in TRAIN," which makes him Mrs. STANTON'S favorite at once, because "some Kansas friends have *no* faith in TRAIN!" Then she is against the President because he has "a dark, sinister face, and by no means an imposing presence." It is scarcely necessary for us to add that we cannot assent to any revolution which is to introduce such tests of political merit as these. When opera-glasses, instead of the Constitution, are to determine qualifications for office, when none but good-looking men like BEN. WADE are to be deemed fit for the Presidency, and when the "handsomest" men like our Senator CONKLING are to carry the day against all competition, it is quite time for ordinary mortals to take their stand. There *are* principles which men who are not good-looking cannot be expected to surrender to men who are. And we beg to suggest to Mrs. STANTON, as a caution against being over-sanguine, that the handsome men are in a decided minority, not only in Congress but throughout the country. One CONKLING does not by any means make a Summer!

The Liberal English papers are making themselves merry over the alleged blunders of "Historicus" in his discussions with Lord HOBART about American affairs, and the *London Review* sums it up by saying that the important question really at stake is "Do we wish to be in alliance or at enmity with the United States?" It intimates that the friendship of the United States Government is to be retained by redressing what it has always held to be a grievous wrong, and hopes that at the reassembling of the House of Commons "a vigorous movement may be made to renew that state of amity which should never have been interrupted." This is friendly courtesy and good sense stripped of technicality. It is the whole question in the precise nutshell wherein the whole American people have intuitively placed it. We hope that a clear view of this small but important point may be extended throughout Great Britain.

The principal reason why the Democrats find it so difficult to get a suitable candidate for the next Presidency, is that the ablest leaders of their party whom they could nominate were prominent in the ranks of the rebellion. BRECKINRIDGE'S name was once a tower of strength in the party; but we believe he is living somewhere near Jerusalem, with a bad prospect of getting back to old Kentucky. HUNTER was great; but for divers reasons he can't possibly get nominated. SLIDELL has taken up his quarters in Paris, for various causes, which will continue to detain him there. BENJAMIN and WIGFALL have decided to remain in London for the rest of their lives, because of a necessity that need not be mentioned. As to COBB, he will positively not be a candidate, nor will MASON or THOMPSON. In fact, nearly all the great leaders of the Democracy during the present generation are so unfortunate as to find themselves in the vocative in the matter of the next Presidency.

We suppose the whites in the Southern States generally will now adopt the policy that has been carried out in Alabama for the purpose of defeating the Constitutions that have been formed, or are now being formed. In all the States, the white population, as a body, are utterly opposed to these Constitutional Conventions and their work; and we have not yet seen the end of the Congressional experiment of forcing on them governments against their will.

The official declaration in Parliament, by the Under Secretary of the Treasury, that the Government intended to purchase and manage all the telegraph lines in Great Britain, betokens a new era in telegraphy. The intention, doubtless, is to place the telegraph and the post-office on a common footing, as Government institutions. It is curious, however, to note that very much has been said in favor of going to work the other way—putting the post-office on the footing of the telegraph as a private enterprise. It seems to be conceded, at least, that the two things are similar in character, and that Government ought either to be both mail-carrier and telegrapher to the Kingdom or neither. Unquestionably this new plan will provoke discussion in America upon the feasibility of adopting it here. Fortunately, we shall first have to see how it works in England.

"It is very provoking," says the *Express*, "to have the wheel of one's carriage wrenched off by an iron rail in the roadway, we know; but what are we to do without street-railways?" We need not try to do without them; but don't let us give to the railroads the absolute monopoly of all the streets, with absolute liberty to wrench off the wheels of carriages that venture into the same street. Part of the streets ought to be kept free of railways, so as to accommodate carriages; and the railroad companies, in the next place, ought to be compelled to lay down flat rails that will not wrench off carriage wheels, as they are in Philadelphia. But our City streets seem to exist only for the profit and advantage of railroad companies. So it is quite useless to claim anything for anybody else.

The assumptions and pretensions of the wretched Government of Spain, in regard to the support of the Pope, have greatly incensed the Italians. It was long after the Holy Father was out of all danger from the Garibaldians that the Spanish Government got anxious to forward a body of troops for his defence. It was an entirely gratuitous, uncalled-for and ridiculous piece of conduct on the part of Spain, considering the position France stood in with regard to Italy, and the position Italy stood in with regard to the Pope, and the position all the parties (including Spain) stood in with regard to each other. We do not wonder the Italians feel offended at the presumption and impertinence of the Spanish Queen.

Senator MORGAN has drawn the attention of Congress to the condition of our harbor, and obtained permission to ask the Secretary of War for an estimate of the expense of removing the Battery, Diamond and Coenties Reefs in the East River, and also the perilous obstructions of Hell Gate. The obligation to look to these and other necessary improvements is so divided between the State, the City and the Central Government, that nothing has been done for a long time. As the Senator has turned what was "nobody's business" into "somebody's business," no doubt a beginning will be made, and that is usually half the work. Congress will, of course, look to the exigences of war and defence, and New-York and Albany will probably unite in doing justice to one of the noblest estuaries in the world, such as an Emperor of the Old Continent, if he had such a one, would be glad to expend millions upon.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

RECONSTRUCTION MATTERS.

The Reconstruction Committee, at its regular meeting this morning, had under consideration the resolution to exempt Mr. BUTLER, of Tennessee, from the disabilities under which he labors, and particularly to exempt him from taking the test oath. Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, proposed to include JOHN YOUNG BROWN, of Kentucky, in the resolution, not because he believed Mr. BROWN to be an ex-rebel, but as the House had declared that he had given counsel and support to the rebellion, he was not eligible to his seat. It was said in reply to this that BROWN had not made application of that character, to which Mr. BROOKS replied neither had Gov. ORR and several other persons. Yet the bill prepared by the Committee proposed to relieve them from all disabilities incurred by the rebellion. Mr. STEVENS thought that they had been too hasty in the matter, and desired further time for consideration before reporting the bill. The proposition of Mr. BROOKS, however, was rejected by a strict party vote, and the subject was postponed to the next meeting.

Mr. STEVENS then submitted a bill proposing to divide Texas into three States, and authorizing the Convention soon to be held to establish the boundaries thereof. He said that it would be better to make four or five States, but he would be satisfied with three. The bill will be reported to the House at an early day, will be ordered to be printed, and will then be recommitted to the Committee for revision.

Judge BINGHAM'S bill for the admission of Alabama was considered, but no final action was taken. Mr. STEVENS was not in favor of the bill, but expressed the opinion that it would be preferable to prepare a general bill applicable to all the States, instead of a bill in each case. Gov. BOUTWELL coincided with Mr. STEVENS, and added that under a strict application of Mr. BINGHAM'S proposition, he thought much of what has already been done toward reconstruction would be undone, or in other words he feared that it would effect a virtual repeal of portions of the Reconstruction acts. The Committee then adjourned without taking final action on any matter pending before it.

THE ADMISSION OF ALABAMA.

The admission of Alabama is rapidly becoming the paramount question in Congress. It has engrossed more of the private attention of members to-day than any other subject, and they begin to admit that in it is involved the whole settlement of the question of Reconstruction. As Alabama is treated, so must the other States be treated, and a precedent once established, it must stand. There is not that unanimity on the question of admitting the State under Mr. SHERMAN'S bill that was expected. The Democrats are in a pickle, and cannot determine until the question comes up, how they will vote. When an opportunity offers they will probably offer an amendment admitting the State without any conditions; get the yeas and nays on it so they may go upon the record, and then vote for admission under the bill with a protest. Some of the Republicans of the House also announce their intention of opposing the admission of the State under any bill, but the opposition promises to be very feeble. Judge BINGHAM'S bill is generally accepted as just the thing wanted, and a delegation of Republicans from Alabama arrived here this morning for the express purpose of urging speedy action upon it. They say that the Bingham proposition is just what they want, and will put them upon a more certain foundation than any proposition yet introduced. Above all else they want speedy action, so that the Legislature can meet and make the necessary laws for carrying out the provisions of the Constitution. As to the election, they represent that it will not fall five thousand votes short of a majority of the entire registered vote, and they also assert that there is no question but it really represents a majority of the legal voters now, inasmuch as the registry was made in June last, and every man, dead or removed, is still borne upon the lists, as well as the additions made to the rolls since. The principal men among the Alabamians here now are Mr. GRIFFIN, editor of the Mobile *Nationalist*, and J. C. KEFFER, just elected Commissioner of Emigration on the State ticket. The question will be before the House in a few days. In the Reconstruction Committee this morning, Mr. BINGHAM'S joint resolution was postponed temporarily to enable the Committee to get fuller advices from the Alabama election.

GEN. SHERMAN AND THE PRESIDENT.

The belief expressed in these dispatches heretofore that no conflict or other episode of an unpleasant character would occur between the President and Gen. SHERMAN, is confirmed to-day by the givings out of the President's friends that he will undoubtedly accede to any request or preference concerning his command that Gen. SHERMAN may make. The Senate will agree to recommend that there be no brevets conferred on the rank of General or Lieutenant-General.

Senator SHERMAN to-day received a telegram from his brother, Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN, stating that he had written a letter to the President on the subject of his brevet nomination and his assignment to duty in Washington, which letter has not yet arrived. Gen. GRANT also received a telegram from Gen. SHERMAN on the same subject. There is as yet no authority direct from Gen. SHERMAN for any statement regarding the course he intends to pursue, except that he has respectfully declined the brevet tendered to him, and has expressed himself satisfied with his present command. At the same time he has expressed great repugnance to being assigned to duty in Washington. He has not threatened to resign from the army, although it is probable that he would do so rather than run the risk of being implicated in the political machinations which abound here.

DEPOSITS OF PUBLIC MONEY.

The Finance Committee of the Senate have reported adversely on the House bill prohibiting the deposits of public moneys in any National Bank depository when there was a Government depository within fifty miles. The Secretary of the Treasury urges that the passage of such a bill would work much hardship among col-

lectors of internal revenue, who now deposit in the nearest designated depository, but who would otherwise be compelled at great risk to keep large amounts of the public money in their own custody over night, or until they could convey it by some responsible express company to the nearest Sub-Treasury. Another argument which weighed with the Committee against the bill is the fact that, under past and present management, public deposits in the National Banks have been far better secured than like deposits with the Sub-Treasurers.

THE MISSOURI STATE GUARD.

The House Military Committee this morning decided to report the bill which has passed the Senate placing ten regiments of Missouri State Guards on the same footing for back pay and bounties as regular volunteer troops in the United States service. This bill passed the House last session, but did not pass the Senate, and it now comes from the Senate to the House. There may be a show of justice in such measures, but unless a stop is speedily put to such outlays, the credit of the Government will be swamped. The above bill, innocent as it looks, will require $2,000,000 at the lowest estimate to meet its requirements.

DIPLOMATIC AGENTS.

Among the noteworthy features of the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, passed yesterday, was an amendment providing that when any officer of the army or navy accepts a consular or diplomatic appointment, he shall be held to have vacated his position in the branch of the service to which he is attached.

THE MARYLAND SENATORSHIP.

The Senate failed to get a vote on the Thomas case as was expected to-day, although REVERDY JOHNSON delivered what was intended to be the closing argument. In the course of his remarks, however, he attacked the position assumed by some of the Republican members who preceded him, and the result is that the whole case has been reopened. It is not probable a vote will be reached before the end of this week.

LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House commenced the consideration of the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill as reported from the Committee of the Whole to-day, but getting into a squabble over the question whether the many amendments to it have not abolished the Department of Education, adjourned without doing anything of importance.

THE FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK.

The stockholders and depositors of the Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank, of Williamsburg, will note the passage in the house to-day of the joint resolution recently agreed to by the Banking Committee restoring the bank to its owners on certain conditions.

THE ANTI-NATIONAL BANK BILL.

The Randall Anti-National Bank bill was still further postponed at the meeting of the Banking Committee to-day. It may be considered very doubtful if it ever gets out of Committee.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

RIGHTS OF AMERICANS.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs, at their meeting to-day, considered the various propositions offered in that branch of Congress, and referred to them with a view to harmonize conflicting views on the subject of protecting the rights of American citizens abroad. They will report an entirely new bill to the House. Several members of the Committee were averse to declaring the right of expatriation on the ground that this was a principle so firmly fixed in this country as not to require its reassertion; but the majority decided to it insert in the new bill, all decisions of Courts everywhere to the contrary notwithstanding.

The following official order has just been issued:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

It is recommended to all citizens of the United States, native or naturalized, who have occasion to visit England or Ireland, to procure passports from this Department while the *habeas corpus* remains suspended in the latter country. Citizens of the United States, unjustly arrested, are liable to be detained without prompt examination until they can procure and produce legal evidence of their citizenship.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

REVOLUTION IN JAPAN.

The Department of State received, to-day, by way of San Francisco, the following telegrams from the United States Legation in Japan, dated Osaka, Jan. 18, 1868:

To Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State:

SIR: The opponents of the Tycoon, with armed forces, on the 3d instant, took possession of the Mikados castle and person, and induced him to issue a decree abolishing the office of Tycoon. The Tycoon is here gathering troops. War is imminent.

Admiral H. H. BELL, Lieut.-Commander REED, and ten sailors were drowned here on the 11th instant. The bodies were recovered and buried at Hiogo.

Osaka and Hiogo were opened without trouble.

(Signed,) R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH, Minister Resident.

UNITED STATES LEGATION AT YOKOHAMA, Jan. 25.

To Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State:

SIR: On the 19th there was some severe fighting at Yeddo between Statsuma, Statmas, retainers and the Tycoon's forces, both on shore and afloat. Several hundred are reported killed. The three palaces of Statsuma were destroyed.

There has been a naval engagement within eight miles of Yokohama. This place, however, is safe. Perfect tranquility is restored both here and at Yeddo.

The *Monocacy* is in port.

I am awaiting the *Stonewall* and further instructions from Osaka.

All foreign representations are there with the Tycoon. Very respectfully,

(Signed,) A. L. C. PORTMAN.

PROSPECTS OF THE TURKS IN CRETE.

Dates from Crete to Jan. 20 represent the prospects of the Turks there as more gloomy than ever. They have been defeated in several engagements of late, with severe losses. The Mussulmen population are becoming more and more discontented, and the troops have shown such a mutinous disposition, that they were obliged on one occasion to be led back to headquarters. SAWAS PASHA has utterly failed of getting even into the outer verge of his Pachalic of Sphakia, having twice been driven back with his troops in disorderly flight. The Sultan's Grand Vizier's mission to Crete is a failure, and the island is now in a more successful state of revolution than ever. Arms and provisions continue to be sent into Crete from all quarters for the relief of the Cretan warriors. The women and children continue to flee from the island to Greece. On the 24th of January a Russian corvette landed fourteen hundred women and children from Crete at the Piraeus. The total number of Cretan non-combatants in Greece at the present time is estimated at sixty-three thousand. The Provisional Governor has again appealed to the Christian powers to send ships for the conveyance of Christian families to Greece, and he has also protested against the cruelties lately perpetrated by the Sultan's mercenaries.

THE JAPANESE RAM STONEWALL.

A private letter received in this city from Commander GEORGE BROWN, commanding the Japanese ram *Stonewall*, dated Callao, Jan. 27, states his arrival there with that vessel on the 23d of that month, and would leave on the morning of the 30th for Honolulu. All on board of her were well.

THE ONALASKA CANOE.

There is in the audience-room of the Department of State an interesting specimen of the canoe used by the Onalaska Indians in Russian America. The canoe appears to be made of the skins of some animal, sewed with tendons and stretched over a wooden frame. It is about eighteen feet in length, pointed at the ends, and deep enough to hold, in a sitting posture, the single occupant for which it is intended. His place is in the middle, and a web, apparently made of fish skin, is intended to be stretched over the hole where he sits, to keep out the water there. The double-bladed paddle by which the canoe is propelled is about eight feet in length, and is held in the middle by both hands. Visitors to the region inhabited by the Indians referred to say that the skill with which they manage these canoes, and their courage in fishing enterprises in them far from land, on a stormy sea, are wonderful. The canoe is understood to have been sent to Washington by Capt. W. A. HOWARD, of the revenue service.

GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

The amount of gold in the Treasury of the United States at this date is $104,000,000; of which sum there is payable in gold certificates $28,700,000, leaving a balance of $75,300,000 in gold coin belonging exclusively to the United States.

It is estimated that the receipts of gold from customs from this date to May 1 will be $28,000,000, making an aggregate of $103,000,000, out of which there is payable on the 1st of March next $4,500,000, due on the ten-forty bonds; and on the 1st day of May about $27,000,000, interest due on the five-twenty bonds; leaving a balance on hand of gold, after paying all expenses, of $98,500,000, or $71,000,000 after the coin certificates are deducted. These estimates are in case no sales of gold are made between the periods.

THE NEW TAX BILL.

A sub-committee of the Ways and Means Committee is in session on the details and phraseology of the new tax bill, which will not be reported for several weeks to come.

AN INDIAN DELEGATION.

A delegation of the Pottawatomie Indians, five in number, from Kansas, have arrived in this city, and had an introductory interview with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, this morning, regarding the general business of their tribes.

The Indian Agent, MATTHEWS, of the Mountain Crows, has reached this city from Fort Phil Kearny. He came down the Powder River alone, and reports the Indians peaceable in that section.

BEACONS AND BUOYS.

The buoy list of the Lighthouse Board will be issued in about ten day and be sent to the Collectors of Customs on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, and in the lake ports, for the use of mariners. The list comprises all the beacons, buoys and day marks in the waters of the United States. A sufficient number of copies will be printed for full distribution to mariners.

WAR DEPARTMENT CLERKS.

Notwithstanding the constant retrenchment which is now going on in the various bureaus of the War Department, the pressure for appointments continues as large as ever, the applications coming mostly from discharged soldiers or their widows. They are invariably met with the response that "it is impossible to make additional appointments;" and it is even contemplated at an early day to make a further large decrease in the clerical force of the War Department.

POSTAGE TO THE EAST INDIES.

We are requested to state that notice has been given by the British Post-office Department that on and from the 1st of March next the single rate of postage for letters between the United States and the East Indies, *via* England, will be twenty-eight cents per half ounce when forwarded for transmission *via* Southampton, and thirty-six cents when intended to be sent *via* Marseilles—prepayment compulsory.

A COMPLAINT AGAINST GEN. GILLEM.

Mr. HIGGINS, a Freedman's Bureau officer, appeared before the Reconstruction Committee today and made complaint against Gen. GILLEM, in connection with a court-martial which acquitted a man named JOHNSON for the murder of a negro. The narrative was listened to attentively, but led to no action on the part of the Committee.

SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court to-day case No. 39—STEVENS, claimant, *vs.* The United States—was argued.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mme. LA GRANGE has recovered from her indisposition, and will, we are assured, appear to-night in "Un Bello en Maschera." The cast also includes the names of Miss MCCULLOCH, Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS, Signor BRIGNOLI and others.

ORATORIO.

The fifth grand oratorio performance of the season will be given at Steinway Hall to-morrow (Thursday) evening, when Mme. PAREPA-ROSA will make her first appearance after her recent severe indisposition. The work is "Judas Maccabeus," in the interpretation of which Miss BRAINERD will also take part. Mr. GEO. SIMPSON and Mr. J. R. THOMAS are the other soloists. The choruses will be given by the Harmonic Society under Mr. RITTER's direction, with Mr. CONOLLY at the organ and Mr. COLBY at the piano.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

The formation of the new company at Mr. PIKE's house, which we briefly announced yesterday, has been completed, and the first performance takes place on Monday next. Mr. L. F. HARRISON is the manager, and Mr. MAX MARETZEK the Musical Director—Mr. PIKE himself being at the head of the forces in the comfortable capacity of proprietor, &c. The opening opera will be "Norma," in which Mme. PAREPA-ROSA and Mme. TESTA will appear, together with ANTONUCCI and others. Every one will greet with satisfaction the reappearance of Mme. PAREPA-ROSA on the lyric stage. After a few repetitions of standard operas it is the intention of the management to produce in a style of lavish splendor WALLACE's legendary and romantic opera of "Lurline." The box-office opens on Thursday.

Olive Logan's Readings.

OLIVE LOGAN, the witty and versatile actress and writer, delivers a lecture, or something of that sort, on stage-struck people at Dodworth's Hall to-night. It will certainly be amusing, and we urge our readers to be present on the occasion.

The Georgia Delegate Bradley.

It seems that AARON ALFEORIA BRADLEY, the colored delegate recently expelled from the Georgia Constitutional Convention, was expelled not because he had served a term in State Prison, but for gross personal insults to members of the Convention. The charges against him had been reported upon by a Committee, and BRADLEY moved that the report be recommitted. During his speech on this motion he made allusions to members so offensive and insulting that a motion was made by Mr. COTTING that he be expelled forthwith—which was carried by a unanimous vote. Being allowed to speak in his own defence, BRADLEY made the following speech:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I rose this morning for the purpose of moving a reconsideration of the action of the Convention on yesterday in recommitting my case to the Committee. In the allusion to the gentleman from Gordon and the President of the Convention, in the remarks which I was making on that motion, I was entirely misunderstood. The best possible feeling of my heart exists toward both these gentlemen; but I had supposed, when I made reference to the letter that I had received, both these gentlemen would say to me, "hand me the letter," and then I intended to tell them where it was. It is in the hands of Mr. FARROW. I have, as I said, the very highest regards for the President and the member from Gordon; and I intended the other day showing them this letter in order that they might see if they could get any thing out of it, as being a letter referring to something of which they had some knowledge. That is all, and I have been unfortunate in being misunderstood. I went to Col. FARROW to obtain the letter this morning, telling him that I intended to show it to the gentleman from Gordon and the President, as as they were referred to in it, as having knowledge of certain parties who were involved in a like charge as that brought against myself. I was unfortunate, I suppose, in the use of language. The letter referred to had been seen by Mr. SEELEY. Mr. FARROW asked me for the letter, and I let him have it, and he is on this floor, and, if allowed, can explain the whole transaction. I swear before Almighty God, I did not intend the slightest insult to either the President of the Convention or the member from Gordon; and I must have used unfortunate language to have been so understood. It was a slip, a misuse of language, and therefore I ought not to be held accountable for all the language means. I desired this morning, when I rose, to offer to the gentleman from Gordon the assurance of my warmest friendship, but I have made a great mistake in my use of language. I certainly did not intend to use the words that are there attributed to me. The gentlemen on yesterday spoke very warmly against me, dwelling upon the enormity of the crime which was charged against me, and I referred to the letter which I had received two weeks ago to show that even if I were guilty as has been charged, I was not the only guilty one on the floor, as, according to that letter, the President and the gentleman from Gordon could testify.

This I would say under oath; the charge against me of seduction is *false*, and furthermore, seduction in 1850, both in the State of New-York and in Georgia was not a felony, but a misdemeanor. But if I have offended the gentlemen, I would ask how many times ought we to forgive? Shall I say seven times? Christ said to his disciples that they ought to forgive seventy times seven, and I ask the gentlemen to do to me as they would have me do to them were they in my place and I in theirs. When I referred to the letter and made use of the language imputed to me, it ought to be remembered that I was not speaking as a delegate on the floor, but by the permission of the Convention, as a lawyer in my own defence. When I offered my defence to charges brought against me by the Committee, I then prayed that I might be tried according to the rules governing evidence and the laws of the State and of the United States governing impeachments. I hold an office, and the proceeding against me must be in the nature of an impeachment. Now, if you were trying a case of impeachment, and the party accused should make a mistake and use offensive language, would that be any reason why you should refuse to hear him further? Would that be the case if the President of the United States should be impeached? And again, I have been charged with often violating the rules of order; but, I ask, if the President of this body allows me to proceed, am I not innocent of any intention to violate the rules of order? Do not Mr. BROOKS, Mr. WOOD and other members of Congress, sometimes say something in debate which is pronounced out of order by the Speaker, and when the gentlemen have ceased to be out of order they are allowed to proceed, and nothing more is said about it? Now, gentlemen, remember that "to err is human." There is not a single little child that does not sometimes do things which are wrong. I ask you, then, to do toward me as you would wish me to do to you, were you in my situation. Now, Mr. President, in conclusion I would say that I have been very unfortunate in my use of language. If I violated the rules of the house I should have been called to order, and I would have made all the reparation in my power. With these few remarks I throw myself on your mercy.

The members, white and colored, very generally expressed themselves forcibly in favor of the immediate expulsion of AARON A. BRADLEY. Even those who had before defended him denounced his conduct on to-day.

The vote was then taken on Mr. COTTING's resolution and it was carried. Yeas, 129; nays, 0.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Street Railways in London—Train's Lectures—Fenianism—The Abyssinian Expedition—Religious Topics—a Metropolitan Excitement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 1, 1868.

London is to have street railways, or tramways, as they are called, not to make them too alarming. The bill has passed the Examiner unopposed. All memorials against them have been withdrawn. Those interested have been seen. And this reminds me of the Great TRAIN, and the success of his second lecture at Cork. It is so extraordinary and so Irish that I cannot do better than copy a local paper. Mr. TRAIN in Ireland is a sort of offset to Mr. DICKENS in America. We are told that

"Thousands of people run actually wild with enthusiasm about one man, and keeping up that state of excitement for over four hours, breaking in through windows, bursting doors and knocking all who came before them down in order to get to hear him. For over an hour the mob of the city labored at the doors trying to get in, hundreds of them without having bought a ticket; the same class it was that burst in through the windows, and the same rowdies it was who, heedless of the comfort of all others, drove headlong into every department of the house, not even the cries of females hurt arresting them. It wasn't that the standing or sitting room was occupied—capacious as it is, it's being thronged conveys no idea of the numbers present. To the ledges along the galleries men held on by their fingers, some of the great arched beams that support the roof had their occupants, and even to the top of the organ people climbed. On several occasions during the delivery of the lecture there were such interruptions from the terrible crush that Mr. Train threatened, if order was not restored, to leave the building, and twice had he to wait over five minutes before it could be established."

They had a fife and drum band one of the institutions of Ireland, which played American and Irish airs alternately, and all as seditious as Moore's melodies. An address to Mr. TRAIN, by a ladies' society, was read by one of the ladies. A little girl, standing on a table, placed upon his head a green cap and wreath, and crowned him "King of Ireland."

"The excitement at this moment was tremendous—men frantically leaped from their seats and yelled like Indians for certainly a quarter of an hour, while along both galleries a forest of green bows was waved."

Then these mad Irishmen gave "three cheers for the ladies"—the lecture was on Female Suffrage—and wound up by carrying Mr. TRAIN through the streets on their shoulders.

If the Government does not bottle up this man and tie down the cork, they may have something worse than gas to deal with. A mad demagogue loose in Ireland now is like a flaming torch in a powder-house. This crowning TRAIN "King of Ireland" is a great joke, no doubt, but he seems quite capable of taking it in earnest, and the Cork populace no less. Only that TRAIN expects to be President of the United States, he might consent to be King of Ireland.

FENIANISM.

The Fenians arrested here and there for seditious arks are sometimes let off easily, and sometimes they get it hot. The boy of 17, fond of Moore's melodies, who pasted two proclamations on the residence of the Lord Mayor of London, in consideration of the good character of his parents and his own, was fined 40 shillings. A Catholic Priest, whose school he attended, paid the fine, and got scolded for it by Alderman ROSE, late Lord Mayor, who thought he was not aware of the enormity of the crime that had been committed. Two soldiers, who got drunk, cussed the Queen, damned the Government, and were ready to swing as high as LARKIN and O'BRIEN, have got it hot—have been branded with letters B. C.—bad case—and sentenced to five years penal servitude.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

There is no news from Abyssinia. The army which had got sixty miles, has made an advance fifteen miles further without opposition. They are now within 500 miles of the forces of King THEODORE, and if they meet each other half way, moving with equal rapidity, there will be a battle before next Christmas. A member of Parliament has been telling his constituents that this war is a gross folly, and entirely unnecessary, and that instead of costing two millions, it will cost at least ten millions. On the strength of this war, however, the military authorities at the Horse Guards have recommended the appointment of four new Field Marshals. The navy wants a similar promotion, but as it has no work but to transport mules and elephants, only one Admiral, Sir JAMES GORDON has been promoted to the dignity of Admiral of the Fleet. Sir JAMES GORDON is a pretty old sailor. He entered the navy seventy-five years ago, and was made Captain in 1805. He is the oldest officer in the service, the next having entered in 1795. I presume the four new Field Marshals will each be past eighty. To command a British army or fleet requires great experience.

HEAVY GALE.

I write in a heavy gale that has lasted twenty-four hours, and which, I am sure, has again strewed our shores with wrecks and corpses. A few days ago there was such a gale on the Western coast. The wind fell, but the waves were still running mountains high, when nineteen vessels, taking advantage of a clear night and a good tide, dropped down a Welsh river to get to sea. Each vessel had its pilot; but when they came to the bar, after every great wave that rolled in, they thumped upon the sands, they were whirled about, rolled over, helplessly wrecked. Of all the pilots and crews, only about one-third escaped. They were seen far over the sands, beating on the bar, but no help could reach them.

THE LONDON FIRE BRIGADE.

You may live a year in London without ever hearing an alarm of fire. New-Yorkers find this tranquillity so aggravating that they are tempted to become incendiaries just for the sake of a little of their habitual excitement. In a city of three millions of people, with a closely covered area of ten miles by six, there is a fire brigade of a little more than three hundred members. The engines are mostly worked by steam, which is always kept up, and are well horsed. Three or four men to each machine can do the work, and a fire is drowned out in no-time, unless it is in a theatre, or large warehouse or manufactory with inflamatory materials. The firemen eat, drink and sleep with their engines. False alarms are not common, but you sometimes see an engine dashing at a bonfire in the suburbs, and a few years ago they were all out for several hours one night hunting for an aurora borealis.

RELIGIOUS TOPICS AND ADVERTISING.

Bishop GRAY has not yet succeeded in consecrating his anti-COLENSO bishop. Even in Scotland they are reluctant—cautious, perhaps. The Ritualists indignantly deny that Mr. MACHONOCHIE, of St. Albans, is going to give up the fight. The Catholic *Register* announces some new conversions to Rome, which will startle England more than those of MANNING, NEWMAN, &c. It must be the Queen, or the Archbishop of Canterbury. Meantime the rural population is not neglected. The following advertisement is copied from the *Church News*, one of the newest and most zealous of the Ritualist organs:

"Wanted, immediately, a priest for the sole charge of a small village, four miles from a large town in Somerset. A priest with some small private means, who can sing Mass with fullest Catholic accessories, and preach extempore to rustics. Would suit an invalid, as all work is provided for except on Sundays."

Several things sound oddly to an American in such an advertisement—"the sole charge of a small village," and preaching to "rustics," for example. There is no end to advertising oddities. One in the *Times* is headed, "To Public Institutions, Sawmills, and Others." People advertise for missionary work, or offer to preach and mend shoes. For a stated salary, and a very small one, an elderly man will go about holding religious meetings in people's houses. The sort of pious work done in this country, and the sort of people who do it, Americans can form no idea of.

Since the publication of Mr. TENNYSON's latest poems, particularly the one "On a Spiteful Letter," he has been compelled to ask the newspapers to insert the following notice:

"Mr. ALFRED TENNYSON regrets that it is no longer possible for him to answer the innumerable letters, or to acknowledge the MS. verses, which he is in the habit of receiving from strangers."

"In the habit of receiving" is a good phrase. The advertisers in the great dramatic and sporting organ, the *Era*, append to their wants of comic old men, singing chambermaids and general utilities, the hint, "silence a negative." A lady who advertised for a governess a few days ago in the *Times*, received 200 applications, and rather than answer them all, puts in another advertisement.

At last all the East-End relief societies have agreed to work together under one management, except one souper society, which insists that hungry souls must be fed before hungry bodies. So much Gospel, so much gruel. First a prayer, then a pudding. No sermon, no soup.

AN EXCITEMENT.

The Court suburb of London, in which I have the honor to reside, has been for some time past in a state of great excitement. On a street a short distance from where I am writing, is a haunted house. It is just off High-street, and close by a very pretty quiet square; in it live, or lived, a physician, wife, mother and servants. Not a rambling old house, proper to be haunted, but a small, snug dwelling, with a little garden in front. The mother was aged and a widow. Some time ago, at 7 o'clock every night, except Sunday night, loud, sharp knocks came on the front door. The servants went, but no one was there. Run-away knocks are common enough, and they watched for the rogue. He could not be seen. And how could a boy knock and cut out of the garden? They looked for a string, watched for pea-shooters. While they watched they distinctly saw the knocker rise of itself and loudly pound upon the door. No string was found attached, or means of moving it. The knocker was taken off, then the knocks came loud as ever upon the door itself. More than this, they came in the house. Furniture was banged about, and clothes pulled from the beds at night. Crowds gathered in the street, and became so great that a special police force had to be stationed to keep order. The frightened servants left, the doctor and his family and fled, and the two adjoining houses were deserted, either from fear or the annoyance of crowds who came early and stayed late. A few days ago the old lady died, and people said it had been a warning for her from her husband. She was past eighty, and scarcely needed so much warning; but the police are still there, the crowds still gather, and the knockings still continue.

Dozens of foolish theories have been sent to the newspapers, but there is no clue to the mystery. I have my own opinion. It is not the Fenians; they knock harder. But the Brothers DAVENPORT are coming back to London after their long-continental tour, and "John" or "Kate" may have been doing a little advertising in advance. Otherwise I shall be obliged to leave the matter to Dr. CUMMING or Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON. A man who has been treated by BRIGHAM YOUNG as a friend of the family, who has enjoyed the hospitalities of Oneida Creek, who has divulged the mysteries of the Agapemone, who has explored everything from Salt Lake City to Jerusalem, ought to be able to throw some light upon the rapping ghost of Kensington.

MONADNOCK.

NATIONAL AND STATE POLITICS.

Michigan.

The Michigan Republican State Convention, for the election of delegates to the Chicago Convention, is to be held in Detroit on Wednesday, March 18. The Detroit *Post* insists that in this election proper attention must be paid to the wishes of the State as to who shall be nominated for Vice-President, as well as President; and that they shall represent "the real sentiment of Michigan Republicanism, which is decidedly radical." The *Post* adds: "In our opinion, the Republicans of Michigan, in the present condition of State and National politics, cannot afford to give away any party honors, or bestow any position upon any person for mere convenience or old services. The rule ought to be to confer distinction this year only upon those who deserve reward for work done now. We want an earnest, wide-awake, live Convention; one that will truly represent the vigor and spirit of the party in this State. Let the do-nothings take back seats until the time arrives when the party can afford to be careless and indifferent."

The *Post* also publishes the following letter from Representative TROWBRIDGE:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12, 1868.

To the Editor of the Detroit Post:

I see by your paper of the 10th inst., received this morning, in an editorial, you are pretty severe on *Congress* for not having passed a bill to provide that the elections for the adoption of the constitutions in the late Rebel States should be decided by a majority of the votes cast, and not require a majority of the votes registered, as the law now does.

Your strictures are well taken; and your requirement that this should be done independently of all other questions very proper. But you should make the proper discrimination as to where the responsibility rests. The House passed just such a bill, containing nothing else, and sent it over to the Senate, before the holidays; and it has lain in the hands of the Judiciary Committee of that body ever since, notwithstanding the earnest efforts of many members of the House to have it passed. As far as we can learn, the whole responsibility rests with Senator TRUMBULL, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

I am glad to see attention called to this matter by the Press. But I trust you will direct it to those who are to blame in the matter, and release those who have done their full duty. Yours, truly,

R. E. TROWBRIDGE.

Maryland.

The preamble and resolutions adopted by the City Council of Baltimore in reference to national affairs, and inviting the President to visit that city, it is understood will be presented to Mr. JOHNSON to-day (Wednesday) by a joint special committee appointed for that purpose. The committee will be introduced to the President by Congressman CHARLES E. PHELPS.

The Baltimore *Gazette* thinks that the nomination of Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, of Ohio, for the Presidency by the Democracy, would be most acceptable to the people of that State. The *Gazette* says:

"All the indications that we have seen go to show that the selection of Mr. PENDLETON, in preference to any of the other gentlemen now named, would be received with the liveliest satisfaction in all quarters. In different sections of the State he has been heartily indorsed. The *Sentinel*, in Montgomery County, the *Democrat* and *Herald* in Dorchester County, and the *Journal* in Talbot County, have been warmly advocating his nomination, and many other journals, while abstaining from committing themselves in his favor, have carefully refrained from expressing any objection to him, or any preference for any one else."

New-Jersey.

A letter from a correspondent in Trenton gives his impressions of the probable nominations in New-Jersey, as follows:

"There is as yet but little talk as to the next campaign in this State, but the indications now point to the nomination of Gen. MOTT or THEODORE F. RANDOLPH as the Democratic candidate for Governor, and of either Mr. CORNELIUS WALSH, of Newark, or JOHN F. STARR, of Camden, as the Republican candidate. Mr. NEHEMIAH PERRY is working vigorously for the Democratic nomination, but it is not believed that he will succeed. Mr. WALSH is just now more generally named by Republicans than any other, though Mr. STARR is thought to be active."

Kentucky.

The Louisville *Democrat* counsels moderation, harmony and the avoidance of perplexing questions in the Democratic State Convention which is to be held on the 22d inst. The call, it says, is for "a consultation to determine what principles will be consonant with the wishes of the majority of those holding Democratic principles generally, and what issues it will be wise to waive to secure the greatest general approbation." In the same article, and as justifying what it has said, it remarks that the Democracy of the State is composed of various elements, which it enumerates as follows:

"There is, first, the simon-pure Democrat, who has invariably supported the national nominees of the party; who voted for POLK, CASS, PIERCE, BUCHANAN, DOUGLAS, or BRECKINRIDGE and MCCLELLAN, and who believes in State rights and a limited Constitution; is opposed to internal improvements by the Government, a protective tariff, paper money, and a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States. These principles examined will be found to contain all the Democratic creed; and will serve in principle as a test of Democracy on every question as it rises. Besides these 'old line Democrats,' we have other differences. There is the Federal soldier proper, the Union man, the State rights or Union Democrat, the Southern sympathizer, the office-seeker and the Confederate soldier. Now, upon any of these minor differences, we make a test, we necessarily throw off all the other elements. If Democracy means Unionism only, then it cuts off the State Rights man, the sympathizer and the Confederate. If it means secession, it excludes all Union men whatever; and if it is State rights alone, it sacrifices all who regard the financial economy as a test."

Attempt at Highway Robbery—Stupidity of a Policeman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1868.

About 10 o'clock this forenoon I sent my assistant out with a heavy bag containing photographic chemicals. When in Essex-street, near Broome, two men sprang at him, one of them seizing the bag. The resistance and cries of the assailed soon collected a crowd, when the assailants stated that the bag belonged to them, and had been stolen. Soon after a policeman arrived, who allowed the robbers to escape, after they showed him a paper, and stated that they were Internal Revenue officers, and only wanted to search the bag for cigars. So, no doubt, the stupidity of policemen assists and encourages much just this class of crimes, which make our streets, even by daylight, dangerously insecure for life and property.

SIGISMUND BEER, No. 142½ East Broadway.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE.—The Commission appointed by Congress to select a place for a new Post-office in this City have decided upon one which combines the best features of the many designs submitted to them by architects of this City. A special committee, consisting of Postmaster KELLY, CHAS. H. ROGERS and District-Attorney COURTNEY, have taken the plans and report to Washington, to receive the approval of the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Interior, and to ask for an appropriation sufficient to erect a building according to the designs. The appropriation will no doubt be made, and the building begun at once.

Substitute for Paper Hangings and Tapestry for Walls.

The present, like most of the circulars which reach our office, would have been consigned to the waste-paper basket without comment, had we not accidentally been attracted by the crowd entering the premises at No. 179 Broadway:

NEW-YORK, January, 1868.

You are respectfully invited to call at No. 179 Broadway, (between Cortlandt and Dey streets,) up one flight of stairs, and examine some remarkable specimens of a substitute for paper hangings and tapestry for walls, cut from walnut, mahogany, birch, rosewood, maple, poplar and other varieties of wood, of any desirable width and length. For richness, elegance and durability these wood-hangings are unsurpassed, and their cost is much less than paper-hangings. The invention is, in every respect, one of the greatest practical value.

A. R. DAVIS.
M. WALKER.

To say that the results witnessed fully come up to the promises of the above circular would be but scant justice. We saw a large apartment actually paneled, with all of the most beautiful native woods of the country, at a less cost, both for material and application, than ordinary paper hanging. The invention is eminently practical, and is the greatest advance in the interior architectural adornment of public buildings and private residences that has been made in the last half century. This invention of Mr. DAVIS will, to a great extent, supersede the use of common house paper.

For example, one in building or repairing his house can have the walls covered with white wood, bird's-eye or rock maple, beach, cherry, white or yellow birch, chestnut, ash, blackwalnut, mahogany or rosewood, instead of paper. A very delicate, simple and beautiful machine has been constructed which will take a portion of a tree, after it has been cut the right length and width, and shave it up into thin ribbons as wide as a roll of house-paper, making one hundred or one hundred and fifty to the inch. These rolls of wood are placed on the walls by paper-hangers with paste and brush, precisely in the same manner as paper. The wood is wet when used, and really works easier than paper, because it is much more tough and pliable. In these days, when variety is sought for, one can finish the walls of his house in different woods, to suit his taste. One room can be finished in bird's-eye maple, another in chestnut, another in cherry, another in white wood, and so on. Thus he has no imitation, but the real, genuine article upon his walls. The eye tires of set figures, such as we have in ordinary paper-hangings, but never of nature itself. The longer the wood hanging remains on the wall, the more distinct will be the grain and color of the wood.

The expense of wood is less than paper. Of course, if one wants to make a very handsome room, he can use expensive wood like rosewood, but the ordinary kinds, some of which are very handsome, are very cheap. The walls of kitchens and common rooms can be covered in this way so as to make the expense very small. The wood can be oiled, varnished or shellaced, and then washed at pleasure, and thus kept perfectly clean. It will not crack or split in using, and when on the walls stands like solid work. Rooms have been finished with wood hangings and exposed for months to the strongest heat from common stoves without the slightest sign of peeling off or warping.

The article, when ready for use, is very thin, and a log measuring twenty-four inches in diameter would make one hundred and twenty-five rolls, containing thirty-six square feet each. One machine will shave two rolls per minute.

By paneling with different kinds of wood a room may be finished in elegant style and made to correspond with the furniture. For example, if the furniture is chestnut, with black walnut trimmings, the walls could be hung with the same kinds of wood. Thus all tastes could be gratified, and parties who may use this kind of hanging will find that it will stand very much longer than paper and will improve by age. It has already been used in some of our first-class houses, as well as in those of moderate cost, and has given perfect satisfaction. It is destined to take the place of paper, and when properly understood and appreciated it will come into general use. Any one can see samples of nearly all kinds of wood on the walls of a room now the headquarters of the Company. The invention is certainly worth the attention of builders and housekeepers.—*The Turf, Field and Farm.*

Hazard & Caswell's

PURE AND SWEET COD LIVER OIL, "BEST IN THE WORLD," Manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., Under Fifth-avenue Hotel. —*Advt.*

American (Waltham) Watches,

At greatly Reduced Prices. THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET. For sale by all respectable dealers.—*Advertisement.*

J. KNOX, of Pittsburg, will be at the office of the *American Agriculturist*, No. 245 Broadway, on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, and will be pleased to see those wishing to consult him in reference to small fruit culture, and a supply of vines and plants.—*Advertisement.*

All who suffer from coughs and colds will find relief in Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—*Advertisement.*

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. [GORHAM MFG. CO.] Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate, Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate*, for sale at retail, by STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st.

The Laundry.

COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to facilitate drying and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co. SEWING-MACHINES. No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye, harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointments, no ridiculous tints, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

The palm of superiority is awarded to Mrs. S. A. ALLEN for her IMPROVED (new style) HAIR RESTORER or DRESSING, (in one bottle,) and a grateful public appreciates the very low price, $1. Every druggist sells it.

A Great Offer.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 100 pianos, melodeons, and organs, of six first-class makers at bargains, for cash, or will take one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly installments; for rent, and rent money applied if purchased.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. Special attention to prescriptions and pure medicines.

At Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, the most elegant wedding notes, cards, note paper, &c., in the City.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

D'EDISON—AUSTIN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 18, at the Church of the Resurrection, (47th-st. and Madison-av.,) by Rev. Edward O. Flagg, CHARLES F. D'EDISON to HUMIE, daughter of the late John W. Austin, all of this City. No cards.

HOARE—DILLON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 13, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. A. G. Dorris, JAMES P. HOARE, Esq., of New-York, late Captain Third Regiment R. I. V., to MARY, daughter of the late Gerald Dillon, Esq., and grand-daughter of Conel Arthur Du Bourdieu, C. B.

DIED.

BARD.—At Annandale, Dutchess County, on Monday, Feb. 17, WILLIAM, only son of John Bard, in his 12th year.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Chapel of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, on Thursday at 3 o'clock. Train leaves 30th-st. Depot at 10 A. M.

BLOOMER.—On Tuesday night, Feb. 18, at 7¾ o'clock, at Buckland's Hotel, THEODORE BLOOMER, aged 49 years, 5 months and 3 days.

The funeral will be at the house of Henry Crosby, North Salem, N. Y., at 1 o'clock on Friday, Feb. 21. Cars leave 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 8¾ A. M.; stop at Purdy's Station.

CARPENTER.—At New-Rochelle, on Monday, Feb. 17, THOMAS CARPENTER, in the 89th year of his age. Funeral on Wednesday at 1 o'clock P. M., at his late residence.

DIBBLE.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday, Feb. 13, suddenly, of diphtheria, EMMA J., youngest daughter of Robert B. and Mary E. Dibble, aged 16 years, 1 month and 10 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Americus Lodge No. 535, F. & A. M., and Americus Chapter No. 215, R. A. M., are invited to attend the funeral at Lee-av. Baptist Church, Lee-av., near Wilson-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday afternoon at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

DE PUY.—At Belvidere, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 10, RALPH W., son of Rev. E. De Puy, in the 24th year of his age.

GILBERT.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 18, suddenly, of scarlet fever, ADA, youngest daughter of John S. Gilbert, aged 16 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 130 West 24th-st., on Thursday morning, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock.

GREGORY.—At Burlington, Vt., on Sunday, Feb. 16, JULIA ISABELLE, wife of Thomas W. Gregory, and daughter of Rev. Benjamin Kelley.

Funeral at Elizabeth-av. M. E. Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday at 11 A. M. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

HUMBERT.—At Geneva, Switzerland, on Thursday, Jan. 30, AGENOR, son of Pierre and Susan Humbert, in the 6th year of his age.

KNAPP.—On Monday, Feb. 17, NEWTON SEARS, youngest son of Edward J. and Matilda M. Knapp, aged 21 days.

KINGMAN.—Suddenly, on Monday, Feb. 17, EMILIE S., wife of Sumner A. Kingman, and daughter of Richard Stout, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Wednesday,) the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 246 Carleton-av., Brooklyn.

LUDLOW.—At Claverack, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 18, JOHN C. S. LUDLOW, in his 42d year.

The funeral will take place on Thursday at 2 o'clock, from his late residence.

MOTT.—On Sunday, Feb. 16, MARY ELIZABETH, the only daughter of Morgan L. and Jane E. Mott, aged 15 years, 5 months and 15 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, New-Hackensack, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the Poughkeepsie Depot on the arrival of the 10 o'clock train from New-York.

POMEROY.—At the residence of his parents, on Monday, Feb. 17, EDWARD G., son of George V. and M. H. Pomeroy, aged 29 years.

His friends and those of his family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, at No. 130 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M. His remains will be taken to Wallingford, Conn., for interment.

PRICE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 18, ABEL PRICE, aged 65 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RITCHIE.—At Hartford, Conn., on Saturday, Feb. 15, EDWARD C. RITCHIE, of the firm of Martin & Ritchie, aged 31 years.

Funeral services at the house of Wm. A. Martin, No. 193 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 19, at 3 P. M.

SANXAY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 18, suddenly, SKIFFINGTON SANXAY, aged 47 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 214 De Graw-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

STEVENS.—On Tuesday, Feb. 18, after a long and painful illness, HARRIET RIKER, wife of W. H. Stevens, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 103 Essex-st., without further invitation.

TRACY.—On Sunday, Feb. 16, in Detroit, Mich., GEORGE DOUGLAS TRACY, of New-York, in the 29th year of his age.

VAN DUSEN.—At Charlestown, Mass., on Monday, Feb. 17, DANIEL VAN DUSEN, aged 61 years.

Notice of funeral in the evening papers.

☞ The officers and members of the Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society are hereby notified that the funeral of JOSEPH CAHN will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 228 East 53d-st. By order.

B. BILDERSEE, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

540 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA ACROSS THE CONTINENT, ARE NOW FINISHED, THE TRACK BEING LAID AND TRAINS RUNNING WITHIN TEN MILES OF THE SUMMIT OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The prospect that the WHOLE GRAND LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1870 was never better. The means so far provided for construction have proved ample, and there is no lack of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the enterprise. The Company's FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are now offered at PAR. They pay SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and have thirty years to run before maturing.

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A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York. FEB. 5, 1868.

AMERICAN CLOCK COMPANY, NO. 3 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK, Manufacturers, Agents and Dealers in all varieties of American Clocks. Sole agents for SETH THOMAS CLOCKS.

ALL CLAIMANTS TO THE HOLT ESTATES of England are requested to attend an adjourned meeting, to be held WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, 1868, at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, New-York, at 7½ o'clock, to consider the report of the Committee appointed at a previous meeting, and for the transaction of other important business. By order of THE COMMITTEE.

GOLD HUNTING LEPINE WATCHES FOR LADIES, $30 each. Gold hunting lever watches for ladies, full jeweled, $35. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., closing at this office at 12 o'clock noon, and at the Stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:35; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M. Also, on SATURDAY, 22d inst., closing at this office at 10 A. M., and at the Stations as follows, viz.: Station A and B, 8:45; C O and D, 8:30; E and F, 8:10 and G at 8 o'clock A. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

LOOK—SEE—AND BUY.

A GREAT ANNOUNCEMENT!

WILL BE COMMENCED TO-MORROW IN NO. 16 of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY, (The Best Story and Sketch Paper of the Age,) A THRILLING TALE, entitled THE WITCH-FINDER; OR, THE HUNTED MAID OF SALEM. BY LEON LEWIS, Author of "The Silver Ship," "The Water-Wolf," &c.

A thoroughly authentic history of Salem Witchcraft has yet to be written. In the books treating of this subject, the atrocities that were perpetrated by the Witch-Testers were classed as almost pardonable offences, because committed under the delusion that the victims were gifted with supernatural powers, and could at will afflict any person with the most direful physical and mental ailments—such as blindness, deformity and insanity. In those days every person who suddenly became ill, at once proclaimed that he was bewitched, and began recalling to mind the female on whom he had last looked, and who, it was thought, had prostrated him by the power of Witchcraft. The suspected party, as was natural, generally proved to be some unfortunate woman against whom the invalid had long harbored a spirit of unfriendliness. The relatives of the sick person were at once summoned; after listening to the story of the individual supposed to be bewitched, they would proceed in a body to the dwelling of the unsuspecting victim, drag her forth, publicly accuse her of Witchcraft, in having afflicted their suffering relative, and make her submit.

This remarkable story, which will appear in the NEW-YORK WEEKLY, READY TO-MORROW, is a reliable expose of the atrocities enacted in the DAYS OF SALEM WITCHCRAFT.

The tale is founded on authentic records and data, and is entitled THE WITCH-FINDER; OR, THE HUNTED MAID OF SALEM.

The plot of the story is original, although it has for its basis an accurate account of the cruelties that were perpetrated during the period of SALEM WITCHCRAFT.

Among the principal characters portrayed in this exciting story is

THE WITCH-HUNTER.

The most disreputable person in Salem, at the time of the Witchcraft excitement, was a man named BOARDBUSH, who had achieved a devilish notoriety as a Volunteer Accuser, a Witch-Tester, or Witch-Discoverer. This heartless miscreant practiced various juggleries, under pretence of distinguishing a witch from an innocent person, such as drawing blood, saying the Lord's Prayer backward, &c.

THE HUNTED MAIDEN.

Another interesting personage of those times was HESTER WAYBROOK, the daughter of a colonial merchant—a beautiful and noble-hearted girl, whom the villain BOARDBUSH persecuted with his attentions, and afterward hunted as a witch.

THE WHITE ANGEL OF SALEM.

A third and most remarkable personage of those dark days was a mysterious being who appeared in Salem when the delusion was deepest. She possessed the aspect of a young lady; but a strange peculiarity was noticed in her appearance—she was strangely white, and her skin shone so brilliantly that many supposed her to be an angel. She went about doing good, opposing the Witch-Hunters, releasing prisoners, helping widows and orphans, &c.

Whoever would have full particulars concerning these and a score of other inhabitants of Salem, in the days of Witchcraft, must read the thrilling and beautiful narration just drawn from the historical collections of Massachusetts, and entitled THE WITCH-FINDER; OR, THE HUNTED MAID OF SALEM. BY LEON LEWIS. Which will be commenced in No. 16 of THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY is for sale by every News Agent. Price Six Cents per Copy.

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UNITED STATES TREASURY. FEB. 17, 1868.

Schedules of (30) thirty or more coupons, due March 1, 1868, will now be received for examination at the U. S. Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN — ON GOVERNMENT, State, or City Stocks, in sums of not less than $500, for long or short time, at the National Trust Company, No. 336 Broadway. D. R. MANGAM, President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take action in the matter of leasing and purchasing by this Company the road of the Bellefontaine Railway Company; and also in the matter of leasing to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company the right to run its trains over the road of this Company between Cleveland and Berea, and certain other privileges upon the depot grounds of this Company. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.

By order of the Board of Directors. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 12.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been this day declared upon the preferred and common stock of this Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on the 2d day of March next, to holders of said stock, who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 17th inst.

The transfer books will be closed on the 17th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 3d day of March next.

WM. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1868, at 2 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, at which time an election will be held for Directors for the ensuing year.

H. P. RUTTER, Secretary.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 25 BROAD-ST., COR. EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Bank held this day, at the banking rooms, Mr. JNO. B. DICKINSON was unanimously elected President, in place of Mr. D. L. Ross, deceased.

JNO. H. STOUT, Cashier.

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102 Broadway, New York.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000 00
GROSS SURPLUS	1,314,590 31
CASH ASSETS	1,814,590 31

ASSETS. January 1, 1868.

Extract from statement rendered to Insurance Department, State of New York:

Cash balance in Bank	$115,136 73	
Cash balance in Offices	2,676 26	
		$117,812 99
Demand Loans on Stocks of Solvent Institutions (worth over $496,000)		349,600 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages (1st Liens on Real Estate, (worth over $1,500,000,)		522,350 00
Stocks and Bonds owned by the Company, as follows:		
$25,000 American Exchange Bank	$28,000 00	
5,000 Bank of North America	5,450 00	
5,000 Bank of America	6,900 00	
5,000 Broadway Bank	11,000 00	
5,000 Importers' and Traders' Bank	5,850 00	
5,000 Mercantile Bank	5,500 00	
5,000 Merchants' Bank	5,600 00	
10,000 Metropolitan Bank	13,000 00	
10,000 Nassau Bank	10,500 00	
10,000 National Bank	10,800 00	
13,000 St. Nicholas Bank	13,390 00	
5,000 Union Bank	5,700 00	
10,000 N. Y. Cen. Railroad Bonds	9,500 00	
10,000 N. Y. & Erie 3d Mortgage B'ds	9,700 00	
10,000 Kings Co. War Enlistm't B'ds	9,500 00	
35,000 N. Y. State 20 yrs 7 per ct. B'ds	37,450 00	
1,000 N. Y. Central Park Improvement Bonds	950 00	
1,500 N. Y. Fire Indemnity Bonds	1,425 00	
20,000 Tennessee Bonds	12,800 00	
60,000 U. S. Six per ct. Bonds, 1881	67,500 00	
28,000 U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes	29,260 00	
298,000 U. S. Six per ct. Bonds, 1867	323,330 00	628,105 00
Real Estate 102 Broadway, and No. 1 Pine-st., N. Y., owned by the Company		150,000 00
Interest on Loans due and unpaid (since paid)		20,692 27
Premiums due (since paid)		28,338 38
Rents accrued (since paid)		2,691 67
		$1,814,590 31

LIABILITIES, { more than two-thirds of which is for unclaimed scrip and scrip interest, } $93,440 16

SCRIP DIVIDEND FOR 1867,

THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT.

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Insures against loss and damage by fire on all kinds of buildings, merchandise, household furniture, farm property, including stock, RENTS, LEASES, and all other insurable property, at *reasonable rates of Premium*, on the PARTICIPATING PLAN, dividing three-fourths of the profits to its customers in scrip bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, redeemable in cash in the order of its issue, as rapidly as the accumulation represented by the scrip exceeds the sum of $500,000.

The scrip issues of this Company for 1857, '58, '59, '60, and '61 are now being redeemed in cash.

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.

H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81	111⅝	111⅞	5-20 C., '67	108⅛	108¼
Coupon, 1881	111⅞	112⅛	10-40 Reg.	101⅛	102
5-20 Regist'd '62	108	108¼	10-40 Coupon	105¼	105⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	111¼	111½	Gold	14 ⅝	140⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	109	109½	June 7.30	107½	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	109⅝	109⅞	July 7.30	107½	107⅝
5-20 C. '65, Jan. July	107⅞	108			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

SECURITY UNDOUBTED.

250,000 first mortgage bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island for sale.

These bonds are 7 per cent. coupons, payable 1st of March and September, at Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, the mortgage covering the entire property of the Company.

The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through all the villages on the south side of the Island to Patchogue, distance 55 miles, 34 miles complete and running. Net earnings are now during the Winter months paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, iron and ties on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.

For sale on favorable terms by SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF HONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY, No. 209 Walnut-st., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12, 1868.

The annual meeting of stockholders and election for Directors of the Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

S. McHENRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1867:

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867	$7,322,015 75
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1867	2,838,109 71
Total amount of marine premiums	$10,160,125 46

No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867	$7,597,123 16
Losses paid during the same period	4,224,364 61
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,305,865 93

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York stock, City, Bank and other stocks	$6,864,485 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	2,175,450 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	210,000 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	252,414 82
Premium notes and bills receivable	3,232,453 27
Cash in bank	373,374 02
Total amount of assets	$13,108,177 11

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

FIFTY per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1865 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date interest on the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled to the extent paid.

A dividend of thirty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 7th of April next.

By order of the Board, J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. JONES,	JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
CHARLES DENNIS,	J. HENRY BURGY,
W. H. H. MOORE,	CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
HENRY COIT,	C. A. HAND,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,	JAMES LOW,
LEWIS CURTIS,	B. J. HOWLAND,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	BENJ. BABCOCK,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,	FLETCHER WESTRAY,
R. WARREN WESTON,	ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR.,
ROYAL PHELPS,	GORDON W. BURNHAM,
CALEB BARSTOW,	FRED. CHAUNCEY,
A. P. PILLOT,	R. L. TAYLOR,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
DAVID LANE,	WILLIAM H. WEBB,
JAMES BRYCE,	PAUL SPOFFORD,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	SHEPPARD GANDY,
WM. STURGIS,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	CHARLES P. BURDETT,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,	ROBT. C. FERGUSSON.
DENNIS PERKINS,	

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-President.

LACKAWANNA BUILDINGS, OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW RAILWAY CO., No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD SECURITIES.—Safe and reliable investment for Savings Banks and for parties holding trust funds.

$500,000 First Mortgage Western Division Bonds, Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company; interest semi-annually, February and August.

$100,000 First Mortgage Bonds Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad Company; interest 7 per cent., payable May and November; secured by lease and contract with Illinois Central Railroad Company.

$100,000 Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company preferred shares; interest 7 per cent., payable January and July; secured by lease of road and contract with Illinois Central Railroad Company.

$50,000 Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, First Mortgage Bonds, Western Division; whole mortgage debt on 144 miles, $966,000, less than $7,000 per mile; interest payable January and July, and secured by lease and contract with Illinois Central Railroad Company.

$50,000 Dubuque & Sioux City Sinking Fund, 7 per cent. bonds; secured by land and income; 7 per cent. interest, payable May and November; secured by lease and contract with Illinois Central Railroad Company.

$50,000 Toledo, Logansport & Burlington Railroad Company's Bonds; interest 7 per cent. semi-annually, payable February and August; interest guaranteed by Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad Company.

CHARLES L. FROST, President Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Co., No. 26 Exchange-place.

MICHIGAN SECURITIES WANTED.—Michigan State 7s, Detroit City 7s, Michigan State 6s, Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad First and Second Mortgage Bonds. A. WILKINS, Stock Broker, Detroit.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (CUBA LINE) Telegraph Preferred Stock wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.

THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 141 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS	57,023 46
	$257,023 46
LOSSES UNPAID	2,250 00
ASSETS	$254,773 46

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868, free of Government tax.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 9 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
CASH SURPLUS	106,016 56
Nett Assets, Feb. 1, 1868	$306,016 56

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. and the GOVERNMENT TAX, payable on demand.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, President.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY—TWENTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The directors of this Company have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on its capital stock, free of the Government tax, payable on the 20th day of February, inst.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Howard Insurance Company's Office, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany, at the New-York State National Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; in Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank; all others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, Oswego.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Oswego, Feb. 8, 1868.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 10, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—AT THE MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held Feb. 7, 1868, at Memphis, Tenn., a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared on the capital stock, payable on Monday, March 16 prox., at the Office of the Treasurer, to those registered at Memphis, and at the Office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York.

The transfer books will close on the 1st day of March and reopen on the 15th inst.

GEO. ROBERTSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on the 14th inst.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CROTON NATIONAL BANK, No. 63 William-st.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—A DIVIDEND of FIFTY (50) PER CENT has been declared upon all claims proved and allowed prior to the 20th inst., on and after which date the dividend will be paid.

C. P. BAILEY, Receiver.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock. Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from March 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA AND IRRITABILITY OF THE BLADDER.—Instant cure by the Urethratome—Hemorrhoids, Fistula, Fissure and Concealed Abscess of the Rectum, Varicocele and Varicose Veins of the Rectum, Sympathetic Symptoms in other parts of the body. A lecture delivered to his private surgical class by Edward H. Dixon, M. D., *Scalpel No. 46.* Inclose 50 cents to EVERARDUS WARNER, Box No. 3,121 New-York.

"Every line from the pen of Dr. Dixon is of value to the whole human race."—*Horace Greeley.*

"In didactic power, Dr. Dixon has no equal; his writings are intelligent to all."—*New-York Times.*

EXTRACTS FROM THE FIRST LECTURE.

"Difficulty with frequent desire to void the urine, in a man under sixty years of age, is presumptive evidence of stricture; if these symptoms increase during any irregularity of life, or from cold feet, it is quite certain that irritable or permanent stricture exists—there is inflammation; the lining membrane of the urethra is thickened in one or more places—this is stricture; any cause that sends an increased quantity of blood there, obstinate disease, kicks, excessive horseback riding, long continued use of bougies to cure stricture, cauterization, bad practices—all these are fruitful causes of stricture. You will find examples of all of them in these lectures. Remember that the urethra is designed by nature for the *rapid* transmission of the acrid urine; it is lined with a delicate membrane as thin as a bank note, and lubricated with limpid and bland mucus expressly to shield it from erosion. When narrowed by stricture so that the urine can only pass slowly, that portion nearest the bladder becomes distended, inflamed and irritable; it discharges an acrid secretion; its irritability is propagated backward to the sensitive lining membrane of the neck of the bladder, the closing circular muscle becomes impatient, and constant desire to urinate is the consequence. The whole bladder is finally involved; the kidneys and the contiguous lower bowel participates, hemorrhoids and fistula often form, and the person is quite broken down. The article you will find in the 46th number of the *Scalpel* on the sympathetic affections of the pelvic viscera, will explain all the connections of these diseases; one will cause the other. All medical treatment and all attempts at dilation are absurd. Mr. Syme has amply proved this, and no person of character will now recommend the old routine treatment. The entire condition of the inflamed and thickened urethral membrane must be changed, precisely as we change the inflamed lining membrane of the eyelids in opthalmia. The calibre of the urethra can only be restored by such local means as will bring back the natural delicacy and bland secretions of the lining membrane. Mr. Syme's severe operation I have amply proved to be quite unnecessary. My urethratome will effect this change with absolute certainty and no danger. It has been tested in more than three hundred cases of every variety of stricture from simple irritability up to total suppression, and in no case have I failed to use the No. 10 Catheter the moment the instrument was removed." The patient can ever afterward control his own condition, and if he will consent to lead a temperate life he will soon cease to remember he ever had a stricture.

A TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM.

BY EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D.

Ninth edition: 300 pp. Price $1 50.

This edition contains four new chapters—one on the Treatment of Stricture by internal incision; one on Circumcision a Cure for Sexual Weakness; one on the various operations for Varicocele; and one on Loss of Virility—an unsuspected cause.

"It is written in a clear, nervous style, and is calculated, as we think, to do much good."—*New-York Journal of Medicine.*

"Dr. Dixon has placed the profession under great obligation by this excellent and practical digest."—*London Lancet.*

"A pupil of Mott and Bushe, Dr. Dixon has brought thirty years' experience to this deeply interesting subject; he is well known for his numerous and ingenious original instruments, and has undoubtedly done more to improve the surgical treatment of these organs than any man in the profession."

"The author's acknowledged originality and thorough devotion to the rational principles of medicine, and his ingenuity under trying surgical circumstances, stamp it with more than ordinary interest."—*Boston Medical & Surgical Journal.*

ROBT. M. DEWITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.

All literary communications relating to the *Scalpel* must be left at Dr. DIXON'S residence, No. 42 5th-av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

TWINES ONLY.

Established 1845.

J. P. TRAVERS, No. 46 Beekman-st., New-York.

Twines for grain, coffee, salt and guano sacks, cotton bales, ham bags, wrapping, writing, news, book, and sand-paper, paper hangings, seine and gilling nets, fly nets, spindle banding and loom cord, tobacco, wool, and hop twine; mattress, tufting, stitching, broom, binding, sewing, sail, carpet, and all other twines.

Twines for hardware, dry goods, grocers, druggists, ship chandlers, bookbinders, paper and broom makers, stationers, upholsterers, fishermen, weavers, and all other trades. Cotton chalk and plough lines, trot, staging, and other lines.

Sample boxes, 18 kinds, $3.

THE URETHROTOME.—THIS IS THE term selected to designate six instruments, one of which is adapted to each variety of stricture of the urethra. Any case, however aggravated, can be instantly relieved and consecutively permanently cured by the patient himself, in two months, without further interference. See SCALPEL, No. 46, for three lectures on stricture, to his private surgical class, by Edward H. Dixon, M. D. For sale by EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Price 50 cents. Office hours, for consultation, from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av. The instruments are not for sale, and can be used personally by the inventor only.

REYNOLDS' SPECIFIC FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—This justly celebrated medicine continues to be held in the highest estimation by numerous gouty and rheumatic sufferers. The most agonizing pains are relieved in a few hours by a single dose, and a few repetitions restore the use of the limbs and leave the sufferer in perfect health. Sold in New-York by CARLE & STRONG, JOSEPH HORSEY'S SON, and S. NEWBY.

REWARD OF $1,000 WITHDRAWN.—The police and friends of Mr. E. R. Colton, who disappeared in December last, having abandoned search for his body, I hereby withdraw the reward of $1,000 offered by me. Dec. 26, 1867. J. M. THOMPSON, Secretary Adams Express Company.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 14, 1868.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT we are not connected in any way whatever with the recently established firm of Aymar & Co., at New-Orleans, and that our only place of business is in the City of New-York. AYMAR & CO., Nos. 33 and 35 South-st.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT ALL POWERS of attorney alleged to have been made by me in favor of any person except RAFAEL RAFAEL have been revoked, and that no person is authorized to use my signature for any purpose except the said Rafael Rafael. ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA. By RAFAEL RAFAEL, Attorney.

AUCTION SALES.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION,

By LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall Book Salerooms and Art Galleries, Astor-place and 8th-st.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Feb. 19 and 20, at 7 o'clock P. M.,

Choice private library, comprising a large collection of books in the various departments: History, Biography, Voyages and Travels, Arts and Sciences, Poetry, &c., &c.; among them many valuable books, and well worthy the attention of book-buyers. Also, a valuable collection of

LAW BOOKS.

The whole the property of a distinguished lawyer of this City.

Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer. Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, SAFE, &C.

ROBT. SOMERVILLE will sell by auction, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, consisting of parlor suites, bedroom sets, rich carved rosewood bedsteads, with dressing-bureaus and washstands to match; gilt, pier and mantel mirrors, sofa bedsteads, lounges, extension tables, Brussels and ingrain carpets, gas fixtures, office desks, stools, &c., &c.

ALSO,

at 12 o'clock, a very superb rosewood 7-octave piano, stool and cover, stoves and kitchen furniture, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE lots on Seventh-av., Harlem-lane, or St. Nicholas-av. and 115th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the executor of the late David Wood, deceased, the following described real estate, viz.:

SEVENTH-AV.—8 valuable lots, comprising the entire front between 114th and 115th sts.

ST. NICHOLAS-AV.—5 lots, west side of St. Nicholas-av. and in rear of 7th-av. lots.

115TH-ST.—20 lots and gores, north side, between Seventh and Eighth avs. The Eighth-av. cars run every few minutes to 125th-st. This property is very desirable, being near the Central Park, and affords a rare opportunity for investment, and has been in the family over half a century. The Seventh-av. Boulevard is 150 feet wide, extending from the north end of Central Park ("The Warrior's Gate") to the bridge over Harlem River, connecting with the Westchester Boulevard to Jerome Park, and is under the control of the Central Park Commissioners.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NOS. 127, 128 AND 129 WEST-ST., adjoining southwest corner Fulton-st., at auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 20, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building), New-York. Sale to close an interest.

WEST-ST—The valuable lots, with the three-story brick buildings, Nos. 128 and 129 West-st., adjoining southwest corner Fulton-st., together, 40 feet front and rear by 60 feet north side, and 53 feet south side.

WEST-ST—The valuable five-story hotel, No. 127 West-st., adjoining the above on the south, being 20 feet front by 18 feet rear by 53 in depth. Possession of all May 1, 1868. The above property is very desirable, being opposite West Washington Market, and in the immediate vicinity of all the Jersey ferries.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY on the corner of Water-st. and James-slip, to close the estate of John Henry Lampe, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

WATER-ST.—The lot of land, with the three-story brick store thereon, situate on the northeast corner of Water-st. and James-slip, known as No. 364 Water-st.

The lot of land with the frame building thereon, adjoining on the east side, known as No. 366.

The lot of land, with the two and a half story brick store thereon, adjoining on the east side, known as No. 368.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON 3D-AV. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

3D-AV.—5 lots of land, together with the three-story frame dwelling houses thereon, situate on the easterly side of 3d-av., commencing on the northeast corner of 105th-st., the corner building having a store on the first floor.

105TH-ST.—2 two-story and basement frame houses and lots on the north side of 105th-st., 63 feet 4 inches east of 3d-av.

Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT, corner of Washington and Carlisle sts., by order of heirs.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the heirs of John Meyer, deceased:

The two-story brick house and lot, situate on the northwest corner of Washington and Carlisle sts., known as No. 122 Washington-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON 14TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST 14TH-ST.—The four-story brown-stone brick house and lot, situate on the southerly side of 14th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., and known as new No. 328 (old No. 174) East 14th-st. The house is about 50 to 60 feet in depth. Lot 23.6x108 feet.

ISLE ROYAL MINING COMPANY, No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all shares in the Isle Royal Mining Company, advertised for sale Feb. 15, 1868, on account of non-payment of assessment of $350 per share, due Sept. 7, 1867, except such shares as have been paid up, and such shares as shall be paid up previous to Feb. 26, will be sold at auction, under postponement order, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 44 Exchange-place, by D. M. Seaman, Auctioneer, without further postponement. By order of Directors.

F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, FEB. 20, AT 10½ A. M., AT No. 121 Congress-st., below Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn. Handsome Furniture—Rosewood and walnut suites in brocatelle and reps, pier mirrors, centre tables, very fine rosewood and walnut chamber-sets, hair mattresses, bedding, marble-top hall-stand, oak buffet, extension table and chairs, plated-ware, oil-paintings, Brussels carpets, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF Dry-goods.—KOBBE, CORLIER & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, Feb. 28, at their sales-rooms, Nos. 87 and 89 Leonard-st., sale to commence at 10 o'clock, by order of Assignee, the entire stock of L. Buxbaum & Co., comprising hosiery, shawls, dress goods, laces and a general assortment of foreign and domestic dry-goods.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES, AT THE "BERRIAN WAREROOMS," NO. 601 BROADWAY, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

Will sell by auction, without reserve, the large and valuable stock of house-furnishing articles at the "Berrian Warerooms," No. 601 Broadway, nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, commencing on THURSDAY, Feb. 20, at 10½ o'clock, and continued each day until the whole of this extensive stock is disposed of. Among an immense number of other articles are the following, viz.:

Plated and Bronze Urns,	Toilet Sets,	Tool Chests,
Plated Tea Sets,	Bronzed Tea-kettles,	Meat Safes,
Cake Baskets,	Bronzed Urns,	Tables,
Vegetable Dishes,	Fire Sets,	Perambulators,
Butter Dishes,	Copper and Brass Kettles,	Fenders,
Liqueur Stands,	Iron Utensils,	Fancy Steps,
Casters,	Fancy Chairs,	Step-Ladders,
Egg Stands,	Plate Warmers,	Brooms & Brushes,
Trays,	Meat Dishes,	Knives and Forks,
Toast Racks,	Dish Covers,	Plated Knives and Forks,
Japan Trays,	Ivory Cork Screws,	Fire Stands,
Coal Vases,	Camp Chairs,	Bird Cages, &c., &c.

Together with a large assortment of every other article used by families in housekeeping. This will be found the most complete stock ever offered by public auction in this City. Catalogues as above.

LARGE SALE OF IRON, WAGONS AND QUARTERMASTER STORES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1868.

Will be sold at auction, under the supervision of Brevet Col. A. P. Blunt, A. Q. M., at Lincoln Depot, on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, commencing at 10 A. M., a lot of serviceable Quartermaster property, consisting in part of:

245,727 lbs. assorted Iron, new.	30 Ambulances.
1,000 kegs Horse-shoes.	5 Office Wagons.
500 kegs Mule-shoes.	3 two-horse Wagons.
880 lbs. Pig Lead.	4 Iron Safes.
2,080 lbs. Sheet Lead.	6 Corn Mills.
255 sets wheel-mule Harness.	29 Ambulance Wheels.
868 sets head-mule Harness.	Veterinary and other Tools.
300 Army Wagons.	Horse Medicines, &c., &c.

together with 11 Horses and 4 Mules, rated as unserviceable.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Catalogues of sale will be furnished upon application. Purchases must be removed in six days from date of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.

UNITED STATES QUARTERMASTER AND ORDNANCE STORES

At Private Sale.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Mule, ambulance, artillery, plow and truck harness, reins, mule and horse collars, McClellan artillery and valise saddles and bridles, halters, surcingles, double lines, horse brushes, army blankets, hospital, wall and wedge tents, army clothing, muskets, rifles, pistols, &c.

A. HITCHCOCK, Agent, No. 48 Dey-st.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., an elegant assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of rich maroon and satin damask curtains, elegant rosewood bookcase, rosewood Elizabethian etageres, centre-tables, pier mirror, with gilt cornish and consol tables to match; Aubusson and velvet carpets, velvet and Brussels stair carpets, carved black-walnut hat-racks, with marble tables, carved rosewood and black-walnut suites, with bedding; parlor suites, buffet, enameled cottage suites, extension tables, with a great variety of library, basement and drawing-room furniture; also, an elegant 7-octave piano. Sale to commence with the basement and kitchen furniture.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORE, NO. 176 FRONT-ST., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 20, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

FRONT-ST.—The valuable first-class five-story store, No. 176 Front-st., west side, 47.5 south of Burling-slip, and covers nearly the entire lot, which is 19.3 front, 19.5 rear, 87.6 north line, and 86.1 south line. Possession May 1, 1868.

Maps, and full particulars, at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOT ON SOUTH AND WATER STS. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 20, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

SOUTH-ST.—The valuable lot, with the building, No. 252 South-st., through to Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips, and directly opposite the largest sectional dock. Lot 24x161 feet.

Maps at No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On THURSDAY, Feb. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 128 West 24th-st.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, PAINTINGS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., by order of executors of Margaret Stouvenel, deceased.

WM. YOUNGS, N. LAUZIN, } Executors.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

At the Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 20 and 21, 1868:

Contributors sale of valuable OIL PAINTINGS by celebrated American and Foreign artists.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

This day, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, at 11 o'clock, within the store,

MALAGA LEMONS.

476 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, landing.

Also, 230 cases fresh Valencia Oranges, landing.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF DESIRABLE PROPerty on Stanton-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

STANTON-ST.—6 three-story and basement brick front houses and lots situate on the southerly side of Stanton-st., between Suffolk and Clinton sts., and known as Nos. 153, 155, 157, 159, 161 and 163 Stanton-st. The houses are filled in with brick. Lots 16.8x100 feet each.

EVERGREEN BLUFF MINING COMPANY, No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT THE sale of shares advertised to take place this day, on account of assessment of $2 per share due Oct. 2, 1867, has been postponed to MONDAY, March 2, 1868, in order to give delinquent shareholders a final opportunity to redeem their shares.

By order of the Directors.

F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 19, at 4 o'clock, Fine Engravings, Bronzes, Sheffield Table Cutlery and Plated Ware, Stationery, Stereoscopic Instruments and Views, Magic Lanterns and Slides, &c., &c. Most of the articles are new and of recent importation. Catalogues are ready, and the articles are on view.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CORNER LOTS ON 10TH-AV. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

10TH-AV.—2 lots on the northwest corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., being together 49 feet 5 inches front and rear by 100 feet in depth.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 25th day of February, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new School-house on the site at present occupied by Grammar School No. 36, on the south side of Ninth-st., near Avenue C, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

HIRAM WISNER,
EDWARD MIEHLING,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
ARMOUR C. ANDERSON,
HARVEY C. CALKIN,
Board of Trustees Eleventh Ward.

Dated Feb. 10, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 3d day of March, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new school-house on lots Nos. 118 to 124, on the south side of West 30th-st., near 8th-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES G. DIMOND,
JOHN HOLZDERBER,
PETER TRAINER,
DANIEL EARLY,
Board of Trustees Twentieth Ward.

Dated FEB. 7, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT CO., No. 76 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

COAL TAR.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at this office until Feb. 15, instant, inclusive, for the purchase of all the coal tar manufactured by the Company, (excepting such quantity as may be required for the use of the Company,) for one year from the first day of May next; proposals to be sealed and directed to the Company at No. 76 Nassau-st., New-York, indorsed "Proposals for Coal Tar," and to state the amount offered per ton for all the coal carbonized for the period above named. The number of tons carbonized to be determined by the books of the Company; the coal tar to be taken from the tar-well by the contractor. Payments for same to be made monthly.

Satisfactory security for the faithful performance of contract will be required.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. OHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know. Sickness, losses, numbers, medicines for all diseases, &c.

MEG HARWOOD, THE CELEBRATED Gipsy fortune-teller, No. 119 Greenwich-av., near [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO WELCH SUPERIOR Protestant servants, situations together in a private family; one as cook; she is a good meat and pastry cook; understands desserts, &c., or she would take the place of laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good references. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHer and ironer, a situation; best of City reference; wages $12; also, wanted by a strong, willing girl, a situation as general houseworker; wages $10; also, a number of chambermaids, nurses, &c., on hand; no charge till suited. Large Servants' Office, No. 546 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; also operates on a machine; no objections to assist with chamberwork. Can be seen or heard of until suited at Mme. MORROW'S dressmaking establishment, No. 261 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth, and has the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST INDUSTRIOUS respectable woman a situation as a first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking and is an excellent baker; would assist with the washing if required. Apply for two days at No. 289 Elizabeth-st., near Bleecker-st., front house.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH WOman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; can cook all kinds of meats, soups, pastry, jellies, creams, in French and English style; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman to do general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer and a good plain cook; willing and obliging; not afraid of work; would like to be the only servant; good reference. Call at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTant woman a situation to do general housework; is a good cook, and washer and ironer; is fond of children; is willing and industrious; no objection to the country; good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERMAID and waitress, with excellent City references, a situation in a small family as thorough chambermaid or regular waitress; takes the entire charge of the silver and dining room in style; wages, $10. Call at No. 3 3 East 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children and do housework; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 4 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman in a private family as cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; is a first-rate baker of bread and pastry; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 381 2d-av., corner of 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT nurse to take charge of a baby or grown children; has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 West 40th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., over the coach-house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do waiting; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objections to the country; has the best of reference. Call at No. 216 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN A situation as cook; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; all kinds of desserts; best of City reference; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at 132 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or as nurse and seamstress; has nine years good City reference from her last place. Inquire for two days at No. 335 East 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG Protestant woman a situation as nurse to a grown child; is a neat sewer and will wait on a lady; first-class reference given. Address for two days, E. TAYLOR, Station D.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress; would go out by the week or month; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as regular waitress; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; will be highly recommended by her present employer in this City. Call for two days at No. 100 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do housework in a private family; is a good washer, ironer and plain cook, and has the best references from her last place; her employer can be seen. Call for two days at No. 119 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl, in City or country, as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children; is a good plain sewer; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, a situation as waitress; perfectly understands her business; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at GINTY'S, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook, (no washing;) understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at GINTY'S, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as good plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 233 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as first-class cook; can bone, lard, make all kinds of soups, jellies, pastry, &c.; has unexceptionable City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT WOMEN, situations, one as first-class cook, and the other as first-class laundress; good reference can be given. Apply at No. 11 6th-st., in the rear. No objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY AN English Protestant woman, experienced in the care and management of young children; competent to take charge of an infant or nursery; many years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 377 8th-av., near 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as first-class chambermaid, or would do chamberwork and assist with the washing. Can be seen at No. 416 1st-av., corner of 25th-st., in the bakery; City reference.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTRESS GOING OUT BY the day would like a few more customers; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; is a first-class operator on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing-machine. Can be seen at No. 94 East 4th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as good cook, and to assist with the washing; understands all kinds of pastry and desserts; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 East 5th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly, and would assist in washing if required; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 151 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion in a private family as chambermaid; can do up fine washing and ironing in the neatest manner; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 378 7th-av., near 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing, also hair dressing; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 378 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL A SITUATION as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Inquire Tuesday and Wednesday, the 18th and 19th of February, at No. 110 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 Thompson-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as cook: has no objections to assist with the washing; has good references; she lived in her last place six years. Can be seen for two days at 43 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can make herself generally useful; the best City references given. Call at No. 223 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family to do chamberwork or waiting. Call at No. 145 East 22d-st. Has the very best of City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has the best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 392 7th-av., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family. Call at No. 322 East 11th-st., in the candy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman to do general housework, or plain cooking, washing and ironing; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 311 44th-st., rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as good cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 408 West 31st-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; has three years' City reference. Call at No. 205 West 41st-st., Room No. 1.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A gentleman's family; first-class. No other need apply, this week, at No. 242 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook; one who understands English, French and American cooking. Call or address No. 415 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 104 Allen-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., basement.

COLORED SERVANTS TO FILL EVERY capacity constantly on hand at SIMMS' Intelligence Office, No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Will be attended with punctuality.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERman servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; is quite capable of taking care of a young gentleman's stud; in City or country. Address J. C., No. 55 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman; no objections to the country; the best of reference given. Address W. S., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its various departments. Call or address B., at Henderson & Fleming's No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT LAD, WITH the best references, to learn a trade, upon terms mutually favorable. Address APPRENTICE, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VEGETABLE gardener; understands all farming business; and wife as cook; can come well recommended. Address R. J., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; best of City references. Address M. D. Box No. 205 *Times* Office for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY a first-class practical man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches—viz., hot and cold graperies, green and hot houses, &c.; the advertiser is a married man, with one child, and can be highly recommended by present and former employers. Address A. B., gardener, Irvington P. O., New-York.

WANTED—GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A first-class gardener (married,) who thoroughly understands every branch connected with horticulture; first-class references as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Address HORTICULTURIST, Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for this week.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE SCOTCHMAN, A situation as coachman and groom; willing and obliging; has the best of reference; City or country; present employer has no further use for his services. Address, for two days, G. C., No. 16 Lexington-av., second stable-door above 23d-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AMERIcan, with small family, a situation as overseer on a farm, or would work one on shares; not particular about locality. The best of reference given. Inquire for G. B. C., Wyoming Hotel, No. 533 Greenwich-st., until Feb. 20, P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man with a small family; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the best of reference as to character and capability. Call at Young & Elliott's seed-store, No. 9 John-st., for J. D., for three days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A German who understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables, as hot and cold grapery, fruit and flowers; is willing to take care of horses and make himself generally useful; the advertiser is single, and has good references. Address P. U., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; understands the business in all its branches—hot-house, green-house, grapery in door or out door, all variety of vegetable growing; had charge of a wholesale green-house and nursery in Springfield. Address RICHARD O'REILLY, South Manchester, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; is a good and careful driver; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a young man, a Scotchman, who understands kitchen garden, flowers and greenhouse; has good recommendations. Address or call at F. McDonald's, Esq., my present employer, No. 6 Bowling-green.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener, who understands the business in all its branches; has the best of recommendations as to ability, industry, &c.; is single. Address J. A., at Henderson & Fleming's seed-store, 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable single man who understands his business and has the best of City references. Any commands left at No. 404 4th-av., corner of 29th-st., for S. T., will be attended to for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a young man of long experience, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and can come well recommended. Address L. S., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant man; perfectly understands his business; will be found obliging; has first-class City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young married man, no children; understands his business thoroughly; first-class City and country reference. Address A. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A man of long practical experience in gardening, greenhouse, grapery, fruit, flowers, vegetables; is married with small family; good City reference. Address G. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man who understands the care and management of horses; none answer but those who need the service of a good horseman; good reference. Address J. M. S., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a respectable young man (a Protestant) who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches—green house, flowers, vegetables, &c. Address W. B. J., Astoria, Long Island.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as gardener; understands the cultivation of green and hot house plants, likewise the graperies; has got good reference. Address G. H., (seed-store) Henderson & Flemming, No. 67 Nassau-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, with a small family, a situation as farmer; he is entirely capable of the management of a farm; six years reference of the very best from his last place. Address T. C., Box No. 202, *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife, a situation in the country; understands the care of horses perfectly; his wife is a good cook, and is both willing and obliging; can be seen at No. 5 Christopher-st. until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a respectable, steady man, who understands his business in all its branches; has the best of City reference from his last employer. Address two days, J. H., 697 6th-av., cor. 40th-st., in the grocery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN for a young single man; is a good and careful driver and a first-class groom; fully understands care of road horses; has first-class City reference. Can be seen or address No. 117 West 37th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman and groom; has the best of country recommendations; will make himself generally useful; will assist in garden if required. Address J. M. L., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a very competent man, who has the very best of City reference as to ability, integrity, &c. Call or address M. L., for two days, at the new saddlery warehouse of J. P. Trainor & Co., No. 448 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, sober and steady man, with unexceptionable references, a situation as waiter in a family; no objection to go into the country. Call at No. 104 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a Protestant man who fully understands his business; the best of City reference. Call or address R. P., No. 41 East 20th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD BLACKSMITH TO MAKE a tool with plyer joint; permanent employment to one who understands the business. Apply to-day after 9 o'clock, A. M., to the office at Lovejoy's Hotel, or address NORTON, LIBBY & CO., Poughkeepsie, New-York.

SALESMEN WANTED—BY A YANKEE NOtion hosiery and white goods house on Broadway, two or three first-class men who can influence a good reliable trade; no application noticed unless full particulars are given. Address Box No. 2,057 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; must milk, be respectful, sober, willing and obliging, and have unexceptionable references; no others need apply at rear office, second floor of No. 22 Vesey-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A WELCH WOMAN AS COOK, A short distance in the country: one who can make butter and can produce good references, may hear of a good and permanent place by applying at the Servants' Institute, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

AN EXPERIENCED NURSE WANTED—A middle-aged woman as nurse for a lady, and have partial charge of two boys, a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 38 Warren-st., between 10 and 12.

AGENTS WANTED.—A LIGHT GENTEEL occupation afforded to a number of persons of good address, male and female; very small capital required; will pay largely. Call at No. 119 Nassau, Room No. 3, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

ENGRAVER ON WOOD.—WANTED A good hand for book and general work; constant employment in a small office. Address, with specimen of work, Box No. 4,898 Post-office, N. Y.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT CHAMBERMAID; one capable and willing, in a small family; good recommendations required. Apply at No. 157 West 23d-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the firm name of WHITTEMORE & MOTT, for the purchase and sale, on commission, of stocks, bonds, government securities and gold.

Office (until May 1) at No. 13 Broad-st.

E. P. WHITTEMORE, Member New-York Stock Exchange.
WM. F. MOTT, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1868.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS was dissolved on the 10th of January, 1868, by the decease of JOSEPH B. TAYLOR. All persons having claims against the late firm will present the same at the office, No. 334 Greenwich-st., corner of Jay-st., New-York.

The undersigned will continue the brewing business under the name and style of JOHN TAYLOR'S SON.

WM. H. TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1868.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing between Mr. AUGUST HEIDELBERGER and myself, under the firm of ROBERT E. KELLY & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. I have associated with me my son, HORACE ROBERT KELLY, to continue the business under the firm of ROBERT E. KELLY & CO. ROBERT E. KELLY.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE,

Established 1850.

Warehouses, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 128 Jane-st.

Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in this City, consisting of

CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED—WITH A capital of five to ten thousand dollars in cash, by a merchant on Broadway, of twenty-five years' standing, with a large first-class trade, exclusively for cash; and a small percentage on sales the only rent to pay, with a lease of five years, on the best position of Broadway; references required and given. Address BOARDMAN, Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES—GREAT BARGAINS.—NOW ON hand several new carriages, on consignment, that will be offered at great bargains; also, several second-hand carriages; 1,000 sets harness. CALVIN WITTY, carriage depot, No. 638 Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,

NOS. 260 AND 262 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

Has reduced the prices of teas, coffees, sugars, flour and all kinds of groceries and provisions from 10 to 25 per cent.; he asks no profit from the poor during the hard times. Everybody should call and compare the prices before buying elsewhere, and save 25 to 50 per cent.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
PALMYRA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26
CUBA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Mar. 4
AUSTRALASIAN leaves......WEDNESDAY, Mar. 11
RUSSIA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Mar. 18
SIBERIA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Mar. 25
Chief cabin passage......$150
Second cabin passage......80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage......165
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
TARIFA......Feb. 12
TRIPOLI......Feb. 26
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin......$80 Gold.
Steerage......$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails.
CITY OF BALTIMORE......SATURDAY...Feb. 22
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, Feb. 24
CITY OF BOSTON......SATURDAY...Feb. 29
CITY OF ANTWERP......SATURDAY...Mar. 7
ETNA (via Halifax)......MONDAY...Mar. 9
CITY OF LONDON......SATURDAY...Mar. 14
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
NAPOLEON III....ROUSSAN.....SATURDAY, Mar. 7
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 21
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, April 4
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160 or $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165 or $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER SAINT LAURENT, FOR BREST and HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., Saturday, Feb. 22, at 1 o'clock.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 12 o'clock.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES. Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Feb. 22.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Feb. 29.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, March 7.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua,
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship FULTON, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN.
MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 22.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 7.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 21.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 4.
The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
NEBRASKA......WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
MINNESOTA......WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
MANHATTAN......WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
DENMARK, THOMSON......SATURDAY, Feb. 22
HELVETIA, CUTTING......SATURDAY, Feb. 29
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL......SATURDAY, Mar. 7
FRANCE, GRACE......SATURDAY, Mar. 14
Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, Feb. 20.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Feb. 27.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, March 5.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO MEXICO.
FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
The elegant sidewheel steamship ALABAMA will sail as above from Pier No. 5 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 29, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
Comprising the first-class steamships
GEN. GRANT......Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY......Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN......Capt. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE......Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
The steamship
GENERAL MEADE,
Capt. A. W. SAMPSON,
Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River.
Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations,
Apply to the agent,
SAMUEL STEVENS, No. 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEORGE WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Feb. 29.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

BALTIMORE AND HAVANA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS VIA KEY WEST.—The steamship CUBA will sail for the above ports on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 8 o'clock P. M.
Passengers leaving New-York on the evening of the day previous to sailing will connect with the steamer.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
HENRY M. WARFIELD & CO., Agents, No. 16 Spear's wharf, Baltimore.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
FEB. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Steamer March 21, 1868, connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco, April 14, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on FRIDAY, Feb. 21, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received until Thursday, at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
To insure shipment, freight must be sent down early.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REGULAR LINE
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The favorite Steamship
TYBEE,
D. CAULKINS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Galveston, direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad, also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, without charge.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 20.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 27.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
EMPIRE LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.
The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 22.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 29.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.
The first-class steamships
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Feb. 22
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves...SATURDAY, Feb. 29
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Feb. 25. LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 3.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—FRIDAYS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, Feb. 21.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Feb. 28.
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.
The MATANZAS will sail on the following SATURDAY.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. — H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M. and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—PASS BOOK NO. 17,300 OF INSTITUTION for Savings of Merchants, Clerks and others. The finder will please return the same to the Bank, at No. 516 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND INSURANCE BROKER,
NOS. 10 PINE-ST. AND 586 SIXTH-AV.
For the accommodation of up-town parties wishing to sell or purchase dwelling houses and lots, or hire or rent furnished or unfurnished houses or stores, the undersigned has opened a CENTRAL REAL ESTATE OFFICE AT No. 586 SIXTH-AV., near 34th-st., where he will be happy to receive orders from his friends and customers.
A large number of houses for sale and to rent, principally first-class. Business property in improving locations, in all the streets above Canal-st.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Insurance effected in first-class Companies, on Dwellings, Stores, Furniture, &c.
S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 586 6th-av. and 10 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, offer, at private sale, on the Grand Boulevard, beautiful villa and six acres of land at Manhattan Heights, with stable and all the outbuildings necessary for a gentleman's residence, with one of the finest views on the island. This property will not be cut into by the streets, as now laid out by the City maps; (see map in the New-York *World*, Feb. 15, between 136th and 138th sts., Boulevard and 12th-av.) Apply at the office, No. 3 Pine-st., first floor.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 690 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR LOTS NOS. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., between Delancey and Rivington sts., each 25x100 feet, with the buildings thereon, namely, four dwelling-houses, a factory and stable; a most desirable property, worth the attention of capitalists or manufacturers. For further particulars apply to WM. DEPEW, No. 53 Cedar-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop, brown-stone house, black-walnut and rosewood finish, East 60th-st., for sale cheap, or place at Newburg taken in part payment.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

CITY LOTS FOR SALE—8 LOTS ON MADIson-av., with 4 in rear on 43d-st.; 18 lots on 56th and 57th sts., between Madison and 4th avs.; 8 on 4th-av., between 63d and 64th sts.; 8 on 3d av., between 100th and 101st sts. CHURCH & SHARPE, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE SOUTH-east corner of 9th-av. and West 19th-st.; it is now, and has been, occupied for the last twelve years as a meat and provision establishment. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, No. 365 West 19th-st.

EAST 19TH-ST., BETWEEN 4TH-AV. AND IRVING-PLACE.—For sale, an elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, partially furnished, at $40,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., BELOW 58TH-ST.—FINE corner lots, 100x150, cheap; others from 44th to 59th and 90th sts.; also on Madison, 3d, 8th and 11th avs., and street lots, all localities.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND KNOWN as Nos. 156, 158 and 160 Leonard-st., with the buildings thereon. Price $45,000. Will be offered at auction unless soon sold. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WEST 47TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., pretty three-story modern high-stoop brown-stone house; price, including chandeliers and shades, $25,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WEST 33D-ST., HANDSOME three-story French-attic house, desirably located, $25,000; also one $28,000; also number of desirable houses on Lexington-av. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., MURRAY HILL, A very elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, elaborately finished throughout. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone corner house on Park-av.; beautiful location. Also other desirable houses on the avenue. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 12 East 37th-st. For permits to see the house apply to GEO. C. ANTHON, No. 212 5th-av.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 25 feet wide; price $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOR INVESTMENT, 9TH-AV., A desirable piece of improved property, eligibly located; will be sold low on accommodating terms. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FORTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A superior four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, cheap; others $12,000 to $50,000, and upward.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FINE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop, brown-stone house, new No. 3/3 East 14th-st., near 2d-av. Permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VACANT LOTS ON THE northeast corner of 23d-st. and 9th-av. Apply to J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE—BOWERY, EAST SIDE, NEAR 6th-st., a good three-story brick store, 24.6x100. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PROPERTY OWNERS WISHING TO sell are solicited to send a description of their property to us now, in order that we may insert it in our March catalogue. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to our care.
PARKER, YOUNG & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSES FOR SALE worth from $10,000 to $30,000, will please send particulars to MYERS & TUCKER, No. 9 Nassau-st. References, John Q. Jones, Esq.; L. W. Jerome, Esq.; H. B. Claflin & Co.; Anthony & Hall.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence and grounds at Stamford, Conn., 34 miles from New-York, and thirteen trains daily. The house is handsomely built; has cemented cellar, furnace, hot and cold water, and gas; carriage-house, shed, harness-room, cow stable and hennery; pasture and running water for two cows, and all the poultry desired. Beautiful lawn, with full grown evergreen and deciduous trees. Vegetable garden and large and small fruits of all kinds. Fine view of the Sound, and six hundred feet frontage on the street. Apply to Gen. W. J. SLOAN, U. S. A., on the premises, or at his office, No. 125 Bleecker-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME, on the banks of the Hudson; handsome Gothic cottage house, commanding very elegant views of river, inland and mountain scenery; about 20 acres of land, beautifully diversified in surface; fine apple orchard, abundance of fruit, peaches, pears, grapes, quinces, cherries, &c.; gardener's cottage, carriage-house and barn; a fine water front, unobstructed by railroad; affords good boating, bathing and fishing, and makes this a peculiarly attractive place for a family fond of the water. Price, $28,000.
A. M. SCRIBA, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A plot of ground situated on Ella and Butternut sts. and Walton-av., West Morrisania, containing about 40 City lots, entirely surrounded by streets and susceptible of immediate improvement. This property is in the immediate vicinity of the Central-av., the Ella-st. extension and the new bridge contemplated across Cromwell Creek, and its prospective value is very great; title perfect, and will be put in free and clear of all incumbrance; it is full of fruit and shade trees. Apply to D. McMAHON, 13 Chambers-st., second story.

FOR SALE—IN ASTORIA, A PLEASANT AND convenient residence on Remsen-st., being but a few minutes' walk from the ferry. For particulars inquire of J. B. BAYLIES, Dentist, No. 29 East 18th-st., two doors east of Broadway, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. Also a place in Yonkers, on Lake-av., of about 2¼ acres, with a good house and outbuildings nearly new, with shade and fruit trees, waterfall, &c. For particulars inquire as above.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND FINISHED place at Newburg, on the Hudson, containing 8 acres; fine view of the river; great abundance of all kinds of choice fruit and flowers; three-quarter of a mile from depots; the house is for Winter or Summer; buildings very fine; furniture, horses, carriages, sold if wanted. Anyone wanting a desirable residence, it will pay to look at this. Address Box No. 579 Newburg Post-office, or apply to HOMER MORGAN.

FOR SALE—AT COLD SPRING, ON THE HUDson, about three-fourths of a mile from the railroad and steamboat landing, a handsome modern-built house and six acres of land; gardener's cottage, stable, ice-house, nice garden, fruits, &c.; fine river and mountain views; churches and schools near; price $22,000. Photographs, diagrams and further particulars with
A. M. SCRIBA, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM OF 54 acres on Long Island, one hour from New-York, dwelling modern and spacious, shaded by fine old trees; two large barns, ice house filled, and other outbuildings; stock, &c., sold with place if desired. Apply to C. L. C., between 10 and 2, at No. 155 Broadway, office of John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company.

FARM FOR SALE—ONE MILE SOUTH OF Middletown, Orange county, New-York, containing 154 acres of choice land, with large and complete buildings; one of the noted farms of the county. For price and particulars, apply to CHARLES EMMONS, No. 240 Broadway, Room No. 2. Mortgages bought.

$5,000 FOR DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—Five and a half acres of choice land laid out in garden and fruit trees; good house and two barns; one hour by railroad from Jersey City; five minutes' walk from depot and village. A. SERGEANT, No. 21 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, furnished, in a desirable location, five minutes from depot, house containing 11 rooms; has gas, hot-air furnace, hot and cold baths, with a commodious carriage-house; lot 200 by 800 feet. Apply at 33 Spruce-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 350 ACRES ON LONG Island Sound, at Smithtown Harbor, Long Island, with large barn, orchards, and all necessary buildings in complete order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—NEWARK City property, $12,500. Also Duchess County farm, 370 acres, $100 per acre; one mile from depot; rich soil, high ground, fine buildings, fish-pond, &c. Terms to suit. G. G. TITUS, Attorney, No. 20 Nassau-st.

AT PRINCETON, N. J.—THREE-QUARters of a mile from village; first-class surroundings, a well-built house, barn, carriage-house and nine acres of land, for cost of buildings; $7,000 more land if required.
W. H. COWL, No. 41 Pine-st.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A FINE COUNTRY residence on the river, with four acres of land, for sale very much less than value, or will exchange for New-York house well located. A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., No. 20 Pine-st.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—A FINE new country house for sale, 10 rooms; 24 city lots; Erie Railroad, 10 miles. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

DANCING.

DEGARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY.
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th st.
NEW CLASSES NOW FORMING.
Misses and Masters WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M.; Gentlemen TUESDAY and FRIDAY evenings at 8 o'clock. Circulars at the Academy.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York. Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE in the 9th Ward—4 lots on Patchen-ave., 25 by 100; 14 lots on Hancock-st., 25 by 100; in a rapidly improving neighborhood; suitable for first-class residences; on high ground, on the grade. Apply to DRAKE & CO., No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

AN EXCELLENT THREE-STORY brick house, Bergen-st. near Hoyt, 21x45x100; fine order, with all modern improvements; price, $10,500; terms reasonable.
W. H. FALCONER, No 21 2d-st., near Bowery.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE THREE-story English basement house, No. 160 Clermont-av., near Willoughby-av.; all modern improvements and in good repair. Inquire of H. R. CUMMINGS, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET.

THE DOUBLE STORE AND BASEMENT
Nos. 250 and 252 Canal-st., opposite Earle's Hotel, 45 feet front on Canal, 70 feet on Elm, 130 feet through to Walker-st., now finishing.
Inquire at No. 248 Canal-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.
Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier. *Times* Office.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 3 PINE-STREET,
OFFER
BROADWAY STORES TO LET.
No. 443, 50x200 feet, first floor and basement.
No. 501, 30x200 feet, first floor and basement.
No. 491, 17x75 feet, whole building.
No. 601, 25x150 feet, whole building.
No. 544, 40x100 feet, first floor and basement.
No. 534, 25x100 feet, first floor and basement.
Opposite Stewart's, 25x100 feet, first floor and basement.
OFFICES.
No. 231 Broadway, elegant suites.
Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, fine offices.
Full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st., first floor.

OFFICES TO LET.
Singly or in suites, well lighted and ventilated, suitable for bankers, brokers, and lawyers, at No. 72 Broadway and No. 11 New-st. Apply on the premises, or to VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

50 FOOT HOUSE TO LEASE, FURNISHED.—A family design leaving New-York for two or three years, and offer their dwelling to lease to a private family during their absence. The house is 50 by about 70x75, and large rear ground; number of rooms about thirty, all completely furnished; large and separate laundry, billiard-table, grand piano, &c., &c.; the furniture is costly and elegant; large library, many books; location, 14th-st.; rent to an acceptable tenant, $10,000 per annum, payable monthly. For permits, &c., inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FINE FLOOR ON BROADWAY TO let, (2d, 3d or 4th story,) at No. 245, next door to Importers' and Traders' Bank, at the corner of Murray-st.—opposite the open square in front of the City Hall—and one of the best localities in the City; size of floor, 25x114 feet, with L on Murray-st., 25x12½. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—ON TODT HILL, STATEN ISLAND, one hour from Wall-st., a gentleman's residence, containing every convenience of a city house, completely furnished with elegance and taste; garden, stables, 12 acres of land, and a magnificent view of ocean and Sandy Hook. VAN ZANDT BROS., No 56 Wall-st.

TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.—TO LET, the entire second floor of building No. 14 Broad-st., directly over the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company. Apply to BABCOCK BROS. & CO., No. 14 Broad-st.

LOFTS TO LEASE IN NO. 34 BARCLAY-st., at a moderate price. The building is a superior one and the lofts are unsurpassed, both in light and convenience, by any in this City. Possession immediately. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY ENGLISH basement house, No. 56 West 31st-st., being next the corners of 6th-av. and Broadway, suitable for a doctor or stores; rent $2,500. Apply to O. H. JONES, No. 263 5th-av.

TO LET—IN LEXINGTON-AV., BETWEEN 56TH and 57th sts., two handsome new four-story brown-stone houses, with all the modern improvements and in complete order; are suitable for a large family. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TAMMANY HALL, EAST 14TH-ST.—To let, the large and commodious five-story brown stone front house, Nos. 138 and 140 East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music and new Tammany Hall. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY ENGLISH-BASEment house, No. 83 East 10th-st., near 4th-av., recently put in perfect order; will be rented furnished or unfurnished. Inquire on the premises, or of H. R. CUMMINGS, No. 3 Nassau-st., N. Y.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone English-basement house No. 117 East 36th-st., between Park and Lexington avs.; all modern improvements. Inquire of H. R. CUMMINGS, No. 3 Nassau-st., N. Y.

TO LET—THE HOUSE AND STORE, NO. 35 Lispenard-st., together with No. 231 Church-st. The property forms an L. Apply to R. M. MANLEY, No. 22 Broad-st., Room No. 19.

LOFTS TO LET—THE SPACIOUS LOFTS, 30 feet in width and 200 feet in depth, in the building No. 591 Broadway. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—TWO ELEGANT COTTAGE HOUSES at Newburg; also two at English Neighborhood, N. J., and one at Elizabeth, N. J.
N. T. HAWKINS, No. 36 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence on Todt Hill, Staten Island; also, one at Inwood, on the Hudson, both elegantly furnished.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

VILLA-PLACE, MOTT-HAVEN.—TO LET—A new well-arranged house; has gas, water, closets, &c. CHARLES EMMONS, No. 240 Broadway, or on the premises.

TO LET—NO. 214 BOWERY, BETWEEN Spring and Prince, house and store 100x25, store and building covering the whole lot; rent $6,500. Apply to OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN UNIVERSITY-place, near 12th-st., with parlors on first floor, 22x75 feet; suitable for a club or business purposes.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE ADVANTAGEOUS business corner, Peck-slip and South-st., will be let for any business except the sale of liquors.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

STEAM POWER, CORNER ROOMS, 50x60; lighted all around; heated with steam. Also rooms, 25x50. Apply to GEORGE H. WALKER, No. 182 Centre-st., corner of Hester.

TO LET—NO. 269 GRAND-ST., CORNER FORsyth; stock and fixtures for sale. Apply to
OLIVER MOWBRAY, in the store.

TO RENT OR LEASE FROM MAY 1—No. 107 East 28th-st. Apply to G. W. DUER, National Bank of the State of New-York.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS STABLE TO let in 22d-st., near 10th-av. Inquire of J. M. WINANTS, No. 464 West 23d-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, ON 5TH-AV., only to a private family. Inquire of G. R. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 54 Wall-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE, COMPLETELY FURnished, to rent, one hour from this City. Apply to H. C. BERLIN, No. 134 William-st.

A STORE, HOUSE AND STABLE TO LET—No. 165 Hudson-st., corner of Laight. Apply to Dr. GREEN, No. 42 Clinton-place.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, GOOD location, New-York or Brooklyn, in exchange for Central Park lots, or for medium-priced houses in South Brooklyn. Parties wishing to buy, sell or rent will receive prompt attention. AVERY J. SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, Room No. 3.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st. preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—A PART OF A HOUSE (about eight rooms) in a desirable locality not above 30th-st., by a private family. Address, stating terms and location, X., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

TENEMENT PROPERTY WANTED to buy or lease.—The highest price and best security given. Address R. H. GIBBONS & CO., No. 446 Broome-st., three doors west of Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A VERY HANDSOME SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms, connecting front and rear, in a first-class house, with all modern improvements, will be let to single gentlemen only, without board, on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 171 7th-av., near 22d-st.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN find pleasant rooms with board, in a private family, at No. 96 Clinton-place, near Fifth-av. House and location first-class.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, in suites or single; all modern improvements. Apply at No. 117 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., near Broadway.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND floor to let, together or separately, with or without private table; references exchanged. Apply at No. 50 West 16th-st.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL and one large; bath, gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

NO. 313 WEST 22D-ST.—THREE LARGE rooms on second floor to let with board, separately or together.

TO RENT—UNTIL MAY 1, THE PARLOR AND second floors, furnished, at No. 194 West 14th-st. Terms moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, TO GENtlemen only, at No. 70 West 4th-st., opposite Washington-square. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, to let at No. 30 East 13th-st. References required.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD-TABLE BEDS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and Shelving of all kinds.
Marbleized Slabs,
For Piers, Tables, Bureaus, What-Nots, &c.
WAINSCOTING FOR ROOMS AND HALLS.
Roofing Slate—Purple, Green and Variegated.
The Trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y., or No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 184 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BALLO IN MASCHERA.
Positively last night but four of the
LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Feb. 19, 1868,
for the first time this season,
Verdi's Grand Opera,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,
with the following great cast:
Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE......AMELIA
Miss ISABELLA McCULLOCH......OSCAR
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS......ULRICA
Sig. BRIGNOLI......RICARDO
Sig. ORLANDINI......RENATO
COLETTI, SARTI, NICOLAO.
THURSDAY, Feb. 20, LA TRAVIATA, BROOKLYN.
FRIDAY, Feb. 21, RIGOLETTO, in NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, Feb. 22, GRAND MATINEE.
Admission to Matinee $1, all parts of the house. No reserved seats. Tickets for the Matinee can now be purchased at the box office of the Academy; Schirmer's, No. 701, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway. Seats for other opera nights can be secured at the regular ticket offices, as above.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY.—LA TRAVIATA.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.
THURSDAY, Feb. 20, at 8 P. M.
LA TRAVIATA.
Madame La Grange, Signors Brignoli, Orlandini, Coletti, Nicolao.
Seats can be secured at the box office of the Academy, Brooklyn, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN......Lessee and Director.
Mr. Bateman has the honor to announce
THE RETURN TO NEW-YORK
of the
GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,
after a most brilliantly successful sojourn in
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA,
where the metropolitan indorsement
by the fashion, wit, taste and culture of society
has been heartily reindorsed
BY MANY THOUSANDS OF ADMIRERS,
who have crowded the houses nightly.
The first night of the reproduction will be
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 24,
and it will be repeated TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, and for the SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1 o'clock,
when all the original artists
will reappear in this the
MOST TRIUMPHANT OPERA
OF THE AGE,
which was withdrawn from the City in the very height of its unexampled popularity, and will now be restored to its numerous
METROPOLITAN ADMIRERS AND THE PUBLIC
FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF NIGHTS.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE SATURDAY EVENING.
Seats may be secured six representations in advance on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at the theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters', No. 200 Broadway.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN......Lessee and Director
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 20,
Last time of the great Paris sensation by George Sand, les
BEAUX MESSIEURS DE BOIS-DORE,
and a sparkling Vaudeville, in which
Mlle. REILLEZ will appear.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 22—
M. CARON'S BENEFIT.
Seats secured at the theatre and No. 701 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL,
FIFTH ORATORIO NIGHT.
JUDAS MACCABÆUS.
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 20.
Mr. L. F. HARRISON has the pleasure to announce that MADAM PAREPA-ROSA, having recovered from her severe illness, will resume her part in the Oratorio on the above occasion, together with the following artists:
MISS MARIA BRAINERD,
who has consented, in order to render the ensemble more perfect, to sing the mezzo soprano part.
MR. GEORGE SIMPSON,
MR. J. R. THOMAS,
full Orchestra and Grand Chorus of the New-York Harmonic Society.
Mr. F. L. RITTER, Conductor.
Mr. E. J. CONOLLY, Organist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra.

GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL
OF THE LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, Feb. 20.
Tickets, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, at $15, and extra ladies' tickets at $5, to be had of the following members:
Carl Amann, No. 89 Wall-st.; L. E. Amsinck, No. 148 Pearl-st.; L. Burger, No. 58 Bowery; L. Gerner, No. 38 Broad-st.; L. A. Grass, No. 220 Greenwich-st.; Wm. H. Gunther, No. 502 Broadway; Chas. Hauselt, No. 39 Spruce-st.; C. Hensel, No. 20 Exchange-place; G. Heye, No. 39 Broad-st.; John Herm, No. 13 William-st.; L. Kammerer, No. 36 Walker-st.; Sigmd. Kaufman, No. 39 Nassau-st.; H. C. F. Koch, No. 15 Carmine-st.; F. Kuhne, No. 51 Broad-st.; Dr. Lellman, No. 81 East 4th-st.; Geo. Nembach, No. 141 8th-st.; Philip Rein, Fifth-av. Hotel; John Schepeler, No. 52 Exchange-place; C. Schipper, No. 44 Exchange-place; F. S. Stallknecht, No. 37 Nassau-st.; E. Steiger, No. 17 North William-st.; F. Steins, No. 46 Cedar-st.; W. Steinway, Steinway Hall; Hermann Sturn, No. 92 William-st.; Hermann Uhl, *Staats Zeitung;* Jacob Windmuller, German Savings Bank, and at Liederkranz Hall, No. 31 East 4th-st., every evening after 8 o'clock.
No tickets will be sold at the door, and none will be received which do not bear the names of the gentleman introduced, and of the member introducing. Tickets are not transferable, and the strictest control will be maintained in this respect. Masks must be removed at the door if demanded by the Committee.
Positively no admittance after midnight.
E. STEIGER, Secretary.

GRAND BAL MASQUE
OF THE
"ARION,"
On THURSDAY, March 5,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets, admitting one gentleman and lady, $10; extra ladies' tickets, $3.
To be had of the following members:
Hanft Bros., No. 697 Broadway.
D. Hess, No. 49 Maiden-lane.
E. Krollpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st.
Fr. Kuhne, No. 51 Broad-st.
Ph. Rein, Fifth-av. Hotel.
E. Sauer, No. 45 Exchange-place.
F. Spangenberg, No. 883 Broadway.
Boxes may be secured at:
Hanft Bros., No. 697 Broadway.
E. Krollpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st.

TICKETS FOR THE CHARITY BALL at the Academy of Music on MONDAY EVENING next, 24th of February. A few can be had at $5 each, at the music-store of JORDENS & MARTENS, No. 758 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1. For laying crosswalk across West-street, at the north side of West Tenth-street.
2. For laying crosswalk across West-street, from the north side of Christopher-street to Pier No. 51.
3. For laying crosswalk across West-street, to Pier No. 44.
4. For building sewers in Fifty-first-street, between Seventh and Ninth avenues, with branch in Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.
5. For regulating and grading Seventy-seventh-street, from First to Second avenues.
6. For building sewers in Willet-street, between Grand and Houston streets, and in Division-street, between Essex and Jefferson streets.
7. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Seventieth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.
8. For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on
1. The east side of West-street and the north side of West Tenth-street, to the extent of half the block from the northeast corner of West-street and West Tenth-street.
2. The east side of West-street, to the extent of half the block from the northeast corner of West and Christopher streets, and the north side of Christopher, from said corner to a point half way between Weehawken and Washington streets; also both sides of Weehawken-street, from Christopher to a point half way to West Tenth-street.
3. The east side of West-street, from Spring to Charlton.
4. Both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Seventh to Ninth avenues; also both sides of Broadway, from Fifty-first to Fifty-second streets.
5. Both sides of Seventy-seventh-street, from First to Second avenues, to the extent of half the block either way on said avenues.
6. Both sides of Willett-street, from Grand to Houston; also both sides of Division-street, from Essex to Jefferson street, and both sides of Norfolk-street, to the extent of one hundred and five feet from Division-street.
7. Both sides of Seventieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
8. Both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 13, 1868.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from the Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to Improvements touching the Laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.—Dated New-York, Jan. 30, 1868.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of Samuel W. Reynolds, late of the town of Greenburgh, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned administrator, of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, at the office of Prichard, Choate & Smith, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York City, on or before the 15th day of May, A. D. 1868.
Dated this 4th day of November, A. D. 1867.
N16aw6mW* DUNCAN SMITH, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN HASLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, E. D., deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence No. 13, South 6th-st., in the City Brooklyn, E. D., on or before the 1st day of June next.
Dated this 16th day of November, A. D. 1867.
n.20-law6mW* SOLOMON MAHLER, Executor.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—as 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Second and last week of the successful new three-act dramatic story, by Fred. G. Maeder, Esq., entitled
RED RIDING HOOD,
OR THE
WOLF AT THE DOOR.
Every afternoon and evening at 2½ and 7½ o'clock.
To be seen at all hours, Living Giraffe, Tom Thumb Elephant, Infant Female Esau, Circassian Girls, Mammoth Fat Lady, Giantess, Dwarfs, Living Skeleton, Fat Baby, &c., &c.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

BANVARD'S, BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—Grand reproduction of the people's favorite drama, the great sensation of the age, THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. May Edwards, Miss Mary Mitchell; Bob Brierly, J. W. Albaugh; Hawkshaw, D. Myron; Sam, Miss Lillie Eldridge; Green Jones, John Mathews. Act 1—Seeing life. Act 2—Back from Portland. Act 3—The Office Messenger. Act 4—Hunted down.
MATINEE THIS WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT......Director.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
upon which occasions, as well as
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
ALL THE VAST RESOURCES
of the establishment will be brought into requisition to furnish an entertainment replete with
BRILLIANT AND ATTRACTIVE FEATS
OF DASHING HORSEMANSHIP,
AND WONDERS OF ATHLETIC SKILL,
introducing
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
THE ELECTRIC LIGHT OF THE ARENA,
and the entire strength of the
MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE.

LIEDERKRANZ FANCY DRESS BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, Feb. 20.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

ORATORIO OF JUDAS MACCABÆUS.
Complete, with words and music. Price $1 60.
DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

WATERS' FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS, with iron frame, overstrung bass and Agraffe bridge; Melodeons, Parlor, Church and Cabinet Organs; the best manufactured, warranted for six years; 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first-class makers, at low prices for cash, or one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly installments; for rent, and rent money applied if purchased. Second-hand instruments at great bargains. Illustrated catalogues mailed for three cents. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.
Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, sixty styles, also the METROPOLITAN ORGANS, offer the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country. Prices $75 or less, to $2,500 each. Organs to rent.

19 SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VARIOUS makers for sale at low prices by
CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway.
Pianos to rent.

PIANO-FORTES.—JENNYS & SON, NO. 233, East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., as manufacturers rank the first in the City, and their instruments are the most reasonable.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF NEW AND SECond-hand grand, square and upright pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, 8 Union-sq.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING GUARANTEED.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, guarantee to remove all stiffness, cramping, or trembling from the worst hand, and enable every pupil to write with ease, elegance, rapidity and satisfaction.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.
The second semi-annual term of this College begins on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5. Applications for information, or for admission to either of the classes, may be made to the President at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York.
The classes in drawing and painting are taught by Mr. W. F. De Haas.
REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS WARREN'S
Day School for Children has removed to 4 West 9th-st.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." FOUNDED 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau—
For supplying Schools with Teachers;
For representing Teachers who want positions;
For *giving* parents information of good schools;
For selling and renting School Properties.
All Teachers should have the "Application Form."
All Employers of Teachers should have "Amer. Educational Monthly" and "Teachers' Bulletin."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st., N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A COLlegiate School for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson. The second session of the fifth school year begins Feb. 12. Rev. Geo. D. Wildes, A. M., Rector; Mrs. M. C. Keith, Principal. Prospectus at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, N. Y. Inquire of SAML. D. BABCOCK, President, No. 14 Broad-st., or of HENRY F. SPAULDING, Secretary, No. 40 Leonard-st., N. Y., or address the Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City, location healthful; teaching thorough. Principal O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY FROM NEW-ENGLAND, thoroughly qualified, desires the position of governess and companion to an invalid or elderly lady; salary not a requisite; highest reference given. Address W. D., No. 254 Broadway.

DRY GOODS

S. CANTRELL.
BALLS AND PARTIES.
WHITE LINEN GAITERS.
WHITE SATIN SLIPPERS.
No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

AT GRAND-ST., CHEAP STORE.
During the alterations and extension of these premises the business entrance will be
No. 66 ALLEN-ST.
We are selling our silk, millinery and straw goods cheap.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st., fifth block East from the Bowery.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.
STORE TO LET.
STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.
OLIVER MOWBRAY would respectfully notify the public that he is about to close out his stock of
GENERAL DRY GOODS,
all of which have been marked down to such low prices as must insure their speedy sale.
The stand is one of the best this side the City.
Business conducted on the ONE PRICE principle.
STORE TO LET.
STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.
Also, store and house No. 214 Bowery to let. Rent $6,500.
OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st., cor. Forsyth.

MISSES' KID GLOVES.
All colors and sizes, now opening. Ladies' opera kids from $1; the best $1 25 kids in the City; Jouvin's best, and the seamless kid; also mitts, gaiters, hoods and scarfs, cloth gloves, merino underwear, &c., &c., at reduced prices. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, east side, near 19th-st.

LADIES' SATIN BONNETS AND WHITE Fawn hats, new styles, now ready. Turbin hats and feathers, children's bonnets, furs and cloaks. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway. This is valuable.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS, METIS AND DORIS,
which will make their trips in the usual time.
GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.
REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE,
Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.
The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL. M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.
These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.
For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
S. N. PIKE......Proprietor
L. F. HARRISON......Manager
MAX MARETZEK......Musical Director
Mr. HARRISON, having assumed the management of Grand Opera in Pike's elegant establishment, begs to announce that he has completed arrangements with the following eminent artists, forming an Opera Troupe equal to any in the world:
Mme. PAREPA ROSA,
Miss MINNIE HAUCK,
Signora NATALI TESTA,
Signora ANTOINETTE RONCONI,
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON,
Signor EMILIO PANCANI,
Herr THEODORE HABELMANN,
Signor ENRICO TESTA,
Signor GEORGIO RONCONI,
Signor FERANDO BELLINI,
Signor G. B. ANTONUCCI,
Signor NICOLO BARILI,
Signor AMATI DUBREUIL,
and other important artists, with whom engagements are now pending.
THE FIRST GRAND PERFORMANCE
will take place
ON MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 24,
on which occasion will be performed the opera of
NORMA,
with the following powerful cast.
MME. PAREPA ROSA,
the celebrated Prima Donna, who will make her first appearance in opera after her severe illness, and who in consequence of previous engagements cannot appear but for
FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.
Signora NATALI TESTA,
Signor PANCANI,
Signor ANTONUCCI, &c., &c., &c.
Prices: Admission $1 50
Reserved Seats 50 cents extra.
Private Boxes $12.
The sale of which will commence on THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 20, at Pike's Opera House, Gr Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager......WM. WHEATLEY
THE CURTAIN RISES PRECISELY AT 7:30 AND THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE TERMINATES AT 10:50 O'CLOCK.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
HOUSES COMPLETELY CROWDED.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1868,
will be presented an entirely
NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA,
in Prologue and four acts, by James Mortimer, entitled
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
The piece produced with everything new and after a preparation of many months, at a cost of
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS.
A CAST of rare excellence.
A GRAND BALLET of seventy finished artists.
PROLOGUE—THE KINGDOM OF BELLS.
ACT 1—THE YELLOW EMPIRE.
ACT 2—THE KINGDOM OF FISHES.
ACT 3—THE KINGDOM OF AIKA.
ACT 4—Revealing the
BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY.
AN ENCHANTING SCENE OF GORGEOUS SPLENDOR, UNAPPROACHABLE IN EXQUISITE BEAUTY AND FASCINATION.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19,
will be presented the romantic drama of
PAULINE,
with new scenery, costumes, complete appointments, novel effects and the following capital distribution:
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. MILTON, Mr. W. H. POPE, Mr. T. J. WARD, Mr. E. CASHIN, Mr. B. DURAND, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Miss KATE RANDE, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss MARY BARRETT, Miss CARMAN.
THURSDAY, Feb. 20—PAULINE.
FRIDAY, Feb. 21.
In consequence of the very many applications at the Box-office, the comedies of
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME will be given for one night more.
SATURDAY, Feb. 22—"OURS."
Doors open at 7½; Performance commences at 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
JAMES E. HAYES......Lessee.
CROWDED EVERY NIGHT.
Third and last week but one of the peerless
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL,
Supported by the popular artists, Messrs.
J. W. COLLIER and G. L. FOX.
Alternately during the week the final performances of "LITTLE BAREFOOT" and "FANCHON."
LITTLE BAREFOOT, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, FRIDAY, Feb. 21, SATURDAY—MATINEE.
FANCHON, TUESDAY, Feb. 18, THURSDAY, Feb. 20, SATURDAY, Feb. 22.
LAST "BAREFOOT" MATINEE, SATURDAY.
In splendid preparation Mr. Fox's new pantomime.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,
NO. 728 AND 730 BROADWAY.
Admission......50 Cents
WEDNESDAY and every evening during the week, by desire, will be repeated
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
with
J. K. MORTIMER as......Badger
C. T. PARSLOE, Jr. as......Bob, the Bootblack
Miss IRENE WORRELL as......Lucy Fairweather
And with G. H. CLARK, T. L. DONNELLY, H. RYNER, and the whole strength of the Company in the cast.
MONDAY, Feb. 24,
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS
will appear in her great performance of Lady Isabel in NOBODY'S DAUGHTER.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, 2 P. M.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.
LOTTA'S FAREWELL WEEK.
LOTTA'S LAST SIX NIGHTS.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
LOTTA IN TWO PIECES.
PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
LOTTA as PAUL, the Pet.
FAMILY JARS.
LOTTA as LEDDY LARRIGAN.
FRIDAY—LOTTA'S FAREWELL BENEFIT.
SATURDAY—LOTTA'S FAREWELL MATINEE.
MONDAY—F. S. CHANFRAU as SAM.

BOWERY THEATRE.
LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF MISS JULIA DAILY.
GREAT HIT. CROWDED HOUSES.

IN AND OUT OF PLACE. MISS DALY in six characters, four songs, two dances.	IRELAND AS IT WAS. MISS DAILY as JUDY O'TROT. Wonderful Arabs.	Pete Gaynor and B. Goldsmith, Great Clog Dancers. Martin, Collins, Bollas and W. B. Diamond.

FRIDAY EVENING, BENEFIT OF MISS JULIA DAILY.
SATURDAY (Washington's Birthday,) a Grand Matinee at 2 o'clock

OLIVE LOGAN'S DEBUT AS A LECTURER,
AT DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
TO-NIGHT, AT 8.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1.

MR. CHARLES EYTINGE
Will give his
SECOND READING,
SATURDAY, Feb. 22
AT STEINWAY HALL.
SHAKESPEARE, DICKENS,
LYRICAL SELECTIONS.
Reserved seats can now be obtained at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, at same price as that of admission, $1.

A SHORT SEASON AT BUNYAN HALL—In compliance with a resolution, unanimously, by the audience, at the close of the entertainment on Thursday evening last, the Pilgrim will continue on exhibition for a short season, every afternoon at 2, and every evening at 8 o'clock. Admission 25, 50 and 75 cents.

FAIR OF THE ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, in aid of its Mission Chapel in 68th-st., at Harvard Rooms, corner of 6th-av. and 42d-st.

LECTURES.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New-Bowery, New-York.—Dr. J. F. BOYNTON, the celebrated lecturer on geological science, has generously consented to give a free lecture in the large hall of this institution on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, at 7½ o'clock, on the *Astronomical and Geological History of our Planet.* The lecture will be illustrated by a series of new and beautiful telescopic views, shown by the improved stereopticon. These magnificent illustrations are entirely new, and surpass anything of the kind ever presented to the public.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at druggists, No. 162 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place. Consultation strictly confidential.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DOCTOR AND MADAME ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Ladies immediately relieved, from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed.

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY—Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Ladies can return same day.

YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD REgained by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

RELIEF TO LADIES, WHATEVER CAUSE, BY Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular free by post.

DR. POWERS, NO. 191 STANTON-ST., CURES certain diseases sure; nervous debility sure; female troubles sure. Confidential circular free. All hours.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED, WITHOUT MERcury, by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. Invigorating pills for impaired manhood. Also, ladies troubles.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

Its Complexion and Members—Sketches of Deputies Depretis, Ferrari, Mancini, Crispi and Others.

From our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1868.

That there is more culture in the Italian Legislature than in ours, I have not the least doubt; but as to practical ability there can hardly be a comparison, we have so much the advantage. The Italian Senate is much larger than ours, as it has nearly as many members as our House of Representatives. The precise number is 220. Among the Senators are representatives of some of the most ancient and eminent families in Italy. It has much of the dignity which comes of education, as well as of historic pride. Its sayings and doings are not made much account of, as its decisions are hardly more than a ratification of the acts of the popular branch. The Senate and the Chamber hold their sessions in separate buildings, as they formerly did at Turin; but they are not so far apart as are the two branches of the French, or shall I call it the Paris, Legislature. The tribune of the Senators in the Chamber is generally empty, as very few members of the upper House ever come to watch the proceedings of the lower.

If you sit in one of the lower tribunes of the Hall of the Cinquecento, and cast your eyes about the chamber, you will find enough for an interesting study. There are conspicuous members, and although they may not be remarkable men, measured by a cosmopolitan standard, they have been sufficiently active in connection with recent Italian affairs to be entitled to mention. DEPRETIS, to whom the caricaturists take delight in giving the aspect of a wild man of the woods, now sits on the benches of the Opposition. He has filled many leading offices, and an effort has been made lately to place him at the head of a third party. The gravity of a man much passed middle life, and the temperate and sensible tone of his language when he speaks, give assurance of a politician or statesman more devoted to the public welfare than to the interests of party. As the candidate of the third party for the office of President of the Chamber, he received 45 votes—a small number in a body composed of nearly 500 members; but the vote is to be taken rather as proof of the weakness of the party than as evidence of the unfitness of the candidate.

Signor FERRARI, on the same side of the House, is the rare example of a philosophic Radical. He has held for some years, but, I believe, no longer holds, the office of Professor of the Philosophy of History in the University of Turin. When attending lectures in that institution years ago, I often heard his eloquent expositions of his favorite themes. His manner is hardly agreeable in the tribune, and it is sometimes even less pleasing in the lecturer's desk; but the earnestness which he throws into his discourse is pretty sure to hold his audience. At one time the interest at the great school at Turin, was divided between the lectures of Prof. FERRARI and those of the Padre PASSAGLIA. FERRARI has a sanguine organization, and his movements are more rapid than those of many Italians. In his place in the Chamber, he stands a great part of the time, as if in a state of nervous impatience, and the rocking motion of his body gives the idea that he is every moment about to break out into one of his querulous appeals. He is the author of several works which have been much read in Italy, and to some extent beyond its limits. The most recent is one entitled *China and Europe*, in which, I believe, a comparison is instituted between the civilizations of the East and the West. A part of the works of FERRARI are written in the French language, as he resided many years in France, and held a professorship in one of its public institutions. As an Italian philosopher and author, his opinions have obtained credit and influence. He holds that a confederation of the Italian States is the true system of union for the country. As long ago as 1851 he published a work entitled *La Confederazione Repubblicana*, to prove that the traditions of Italy demand, not a consolidated Kingdom, but a Federal Union, like that of the United States. FERRARI is still in middle life, and for many years has been an interested spectator of the political vicissitudes of his country, as well as more recently a conspicuous actor on the political stage.

In the Deputy MANCINI I am led to conclude that the Italians have a sort of ROBERT TOOMBS, as that politician used to be described by those who frequented the sittings of our Legislature. Not that the comparison would hold good in all, or many respects, for I do not know that Signor MANCINI has ever been charged with disloyalty or dishonesty. The resemblance is perhaps principally in the temperament of the two men. I do not know the secret of MANCINI's popularity, unless it be his radicalism; but he was appointed to the present Parliament by four or five electoral colleges; the only example of such favor, except in the case of Gen. GARIBALDI. Sometimes in a sudden reply to an opponent in the Chamber, his face will turn almost purple with apparent rage, while the words come as rapidly and as spitefully from his mouth as grape-shot from the muzzle of a field-piece. Fifty pop-guns of the Chamber are silenced at once by one discharge from this piece.

MANCINI, I believe, is accounted one of the first lawyers of Italy. He is a Neapolitan, and was connected with political affairs in 1848. Driven out, he went to reside at Turin, when that city was becoming a retreat for all persecuted for liberal opinions. MANCINI is a Republican, among whom—such as GUERRAZZI, MAZZINI and CARLO CATTANEO—are found so many of Italy's able men. Some of these, as it is well known, are so obstinately or conscientiously devoted to their principles that they persistently refuse offices under the present legislative system to which they are elected. Every one is at liberty to judge whether they have acted more wisely remaining out of Parliament.

The wife of MANCINI is a woman of literary talent, and their marriage in 1840 was attended with some romantic circumstances. Mme. MANCINI is the author of several works which have been well spoken of.

The name of the Deputy CRISPI is already pretty well known in America. He has for some years been considered the leader of the Opposition in the Chamber, but it is expected that he will now have to yield that place to RATTAZZI, who has come over to the enemy. CRISPI is shrewd and ambitious, and has been suspected of wishing to get into the Ministry, of which at one time there seemed to be a good prospect. He is an ardent Republican, and has in his time suffered for his opinions, as he passed some years in exile, a punishment for being a rebellious subject of the King of Naples. CRISPI is one of the men of talent which the Island of Sicily of late years has given to the common country; among whom are AMASI, GIUDICI and PARLATORE. CRISPI is a lawyer of some distinction, and his acuteness has often brought him success. His head is clear and cool, and his manner is less ardent than might be expected of one from the far South. Without being eloquent, he is a well-disciplined speaker, and is apt to command the attention of the Chamber. His aspect is not Italian, if by Italian one understands dark hair, olive complexion and eyes full of fire, which is apt to be the definition of an Italian among those who have never been in Italy. With us, CRISPI would be likely to pass for a Frenchman or an American. His age is about 50, a stage in life at which men who have had hopes of political position do not give up their expectations; and it may be that one so capable will yet rise to the most conspicuous offices. If VICTOR EMMANUEL is so fortunate as to preserve the integrity of his kingdom, the theatre will be large enough for the exercise of the most brilliant powers of many actors.

BERTANI and NICOTERA, two other leading Republicans, who sit near CRISPI in the Chamber, and may be called his right and left hand men, are of sufficient consequence to be sketched in a few lines. But there is hardly space within the limits of this letter to do full credit to these friends of GARIBALDI, who have figured at one time or another on the rostrum or in the camp.

ANGELICO.

LOUISIANA.

The Reconstruction Convention—Gen. Hancock—The Removal of the Jefferson City Councilmen.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1868.

Three weeks ago I stated that the Louisiana Convention would probably conclude its business in a few days. Now its days are almost numbered, as the Constitution is completed. To-day a resolution was offered that the position of Assistant Secretary be declared vacant, he having been absent for some time. Judge TALIAFARRO stated he had left "on account of sickness in his family." Judge COOLEY declared he saw the person leave with a carpet-bag stuffed full of circulars for electioneering purposes, and that he was probably now busily engaged in distributing them. He moved that the Secretary be paid. Resolution postponed indefinitely.

TINCHANT (colored) offered a resolution requesting Gen. GRANT to assign Gen. MOWER (late of the Freedmen's Bureau) as commander of the Fifth Military District.

SMITH (white) opposed the resolution by saying that the same acts by which the members of the Convention held their places put Gen. HANCOCK in his present position.

FULLER said it was not designed to remove Gen. HANCOCK, the resolution asking the appointment of Gen. MOWER in case a change should be made.

BLACKBURNE did not believe the resolution was a stigma on Gen. HANCOCK.

JONES said it was highly important for the country that this resolution should pass, and, as a question arose upon the suspending of the rules, he moved that the rules be suspended and that a vote be taken.

Several spoke for and against the resolution.

PINCHBECK (colored) said he had heard much of Gen. MOWER and what he had done for loyal people, but he had done very little for colored men; closing his remarks with: "When such a man as he threatens to disperse a band of colored men who come to him with the story of their wrongs, and drives them off with threats of grape-shot and canister, he is not the man the colored men should support."

MOSES (colored) moved that the subject lie over until to-morrow. Carried.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Thursday, Feb. 13.

That Gen. GRANT refuses to go further in the matter between him and Gen. HANCOCK is what was anticipated, as the latter's action was clearly within the law and the line of his duty. In the case before referred to in the TIMES, (the removal of the Jefferson City Councilmen,) Gen. GRANT refused to reinstate them, they having previously proposed holding an election to replace themselves in office. In this case, and with this precedent, Gen. GRANT could not conscientiously do otherwise than he has done in refusing to act further. To reinstate these Ex-Councilmen, who undertook to elect an officer after they had been expressly notified not to do so, would have been a very highhanded and arbitrary act.

The expelled Councilmen do not relish the position they are placed in by military authority. When the ones whose place they took were removed by Gen. SHERIDAN, that was all right and just, but the case coming home to themselves is quite another thing. They are indignant and insulted; the act on the part of Gen. HANCOCK was unbearable, and in their opinion he should be at once removed for it. And so they telegraphed Gen. GRANT and the leading Radicals in Washington, when the pressure bore so hard upon the latter that he telegraphed Gen. HANCOCK to reinstate them, but the Commander of this District knew their character too well, and was convinced that the removal was just, and the changes made eminently judicious and proper, and that the city would suffer if the order were carried out, so he telegraphed Gen. GRANT requesting him to rescind his order. Gen. GRANT replied that he would have nothing more to do with the matter (or words to that effect.) The course of Gen. HANCOCK is approved by all here whose good opinion is worth having.

In the Convention this morning, the Chaplain having received his warrant for $200, (and expecting no more,) dropped the concern and left. There was consequently no prayer.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Investigation into its Affairs by a Legislative Committee—The Cause of Existing Vacancies.

The Assembly Committee on the Affairs of Cities, consisting of Messrs. FREAR, BANSLER, MURPHY, JONES, JOHNSON, BRISTOL and WORTH, having in view to ascertain the cause of the alleged inefficiency of the Metropolitan Fire Department, and the cause of so many vacancies existing in the force when fires were most prevalent, whether it was from a lack of money to pay the men, or the inability of the Commissioners to agree as to who should fill such vacancies, and to report to the House by bill or otherwise, met at the Metropolitan Hall, yesterday, and took the evidence of several of the Fire Department Commissioners.

Gen. Shaler, President of the Board, was first called upon to testify. He said, in answer to questions, that the telegraph system of the Fire Department was imperfect, and did not serve efficiently the purposes for which it was intended. It had also been found, in several cases of fire, that the supply of water was short. In Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore the telegraph system was much better than that in this City. In his opinion it would require $100,000 to make the system perfect; the hydrants now used are the same as those used when the department was supplied with hand engines; the muzzles were not large enough for steam engines. A private in the department was a man who gave his whole time to the department; he was treated as such and drew his pay as such. Some men had been appointed as hosemen or laddermen who were not on duty all the time, and who did not receive the pay of a private. The privates received $1,000 per year each, and the extra men $300 per year each. Witness considered that the Board were empowered by law to appoint the extra men.

Mr. James Galloway was the next witness. He said he had served seven years in the volunteer Fire Department, and resigned in 1860; he was now Chairman of the Committees on Hose, Buildings, and Apparatus, of the Board of Fire Commissioners; some of the old hose had been given to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, to be sent by them to Blackwell's and Randall's Islands; no pay was received for the same; some of the old hose had been sold to Mr. Whiting; he had seen firemen in attendance at two political meetings held in Abingdon-square; they were there simply as spectators; never knew of firemen being drawn in the department wagons to the polls to vote; knew of no firemen attending a political convention as a delegate; had never seen a fireman in uniform standing at the booths on election day; had made with his colleague but three purchases of hose; purchased the first time 3,000 feet, next 2,000 feet, and then 3,000 feet; it was combination hose, and purchased of Benedict, Tumbly & Co., Park-place; the price was $1 60 per foot; last year they were authorized by the Board to purchase 2,000 feet of hose provided the sellers would wait for their money until this year's appropriation was made by the Legislature; but they afterward ascertained that the Treasurer had sufficient money on hand to pay for the hose at the time of purchase. Witness then testified to giving orders to the engineers in each district to report to him in detail the condition of the houses in each district. He also testified to contracts having been awarded for brick work on a building at Manhattanville and another at Carmansville, and for the wood work of a stable on Twenty-fifth-street; the balance of the work would be done by the department mechanics; Mr. Pool engaged to do the work at Manhattanville for $1,100 and at Carmansville for $1,000; William E. Herrin engaged to do the work in Twenty-fifth-street for $250; when charges are preferred against a member of the department the person so charged has a hearing before the Commissioners. The one preferring the charge produces his witnesses and the accused is allowed to produce his; if the Board decide on the dismissal of the accused the latter is notified with little delay; to his knowledge charges had not been held back several months; 550 men were employed in the Department at present, not including hose and ladder men in the Harlem District; apparatus is purchased in open market at the lowest figure for cash; to his knowledge no private had been dismissed from the Department without notification of the dismissal, and the proceedings stopped by request of politicians; when the sum collected from fines amounts to $10,000, the interest of it goes to the fund for the benefit of widows and orphans; the sum had not reached these figures yet; about thirty-two men were employed in the repair shop, some at $3 per day and others at $3 50; men detailed from companies to work in the repair-yard get no pay; they work on their own engines in such cases; attached to each engine in the Department are three horses, and to each hook and ladder company two horses; there are some spare horses, all of them sick or laid up; in the Department there are thirty-seven engine and fifteen hook and ladder companies; the horses are used exclusively for the services of the Department; the sick horses are placed in charge of a veterinary surgeon; the horses are not used for political purposes; stable men get $60 per month; each company had a force of twelve men; one man from each company was off every day, leaving an active force of eleven men, which, the witness thought, was sufficient for effective purposes; the cause of the recent fire in Duane-street burning so long was in consequence of frozen hydrants; in some cases it took eleven minutes to thaw them out; the Department thought of exchanging the first-class engines down town for the second-class, as the former were too unwieldy, especially in stormy weather; two or three hand engines had been sold for $300 each; scrap iron was sold to the highest bidder; 1,700 feet of hose pipe had been manufactured by their own men without extra cost to the City.

Mr. M. B. Wilson was next called. He had served in the volunteer service between two and three years; he was one of the Committee on Apparatus; the Committee had bought sixteen or seventeen horses at an average price of $325 each; thought the Department was doing very well, still there was room for improvement; with reference to the duties of the counsel employed by the Board, witness said they were various; he decided questions arising at the Board and advised in relation to the storage of combustible property; some thirty-five vacancies were occasioned in the Department by the transfer of four men from each of the down town-companies to companies formed up town; the force south of Fourteenth-street is sufficiently large in case of fire; only two alarms are used in the Department; there has never been occasion for a general alarm; never knew of money being paid counsel to be used in the interest of the Department at Albany; did not think the Commissioners were liable by law for engaging employes at $300 per year; these men were at their regular business during the day subject only to attend fires.

Commissioner Joshua G. Abbe was the next witness. He had served eleven years in the Department previous to his present appointment; had been an officer seven years; there were only six hundred men at present in the Department; thought each company should be increased to twelve men; of the appropriation by the Legislature there was left in the hands of the Commissioners at the close of 1867, $1,234 30; the Comptroller held $80,000 subject to order; employes were paid the 1st of each month; money when not used was kept in bank; witness was Treasurer of the Board; in the month of January, 1867, $34,512 66 were paid to engine companies, and $12,426 63 to truck companies; the total expense of the Department was $76,977 38 for that month; in November, $68,000, and in December $88,618 94; it depended on circumstances how often he went to Albany during the legislative session; in 1866 $500 was paid at Albany for services done; the vacancies in 1867, amounting to between thirty and forty, occurred for the most part from June to January; these vacancies were caused by resignations, deaths and removals; the majority of the Commissioners thought they could get along very well without filling the vacancies; he could not state the damage done by fire between June and January; the Fire Marshal kept the record; a surgeon was attached to the Department by a resolution passed by the Board; did not know what his salary amounted to; paid him $400 on account last month; his salary was not fixed; paid bills when audited by the Auditing Committee; the surgeon was appointed in November; one of the duties of the surgeon was to examine candidates for admission to the Department in regard to their physical qualifications; the amount collected for fines was paid over to the Department Relief Fund at the end of every quarter: but little property had been destroyed by fire in this Department during the past year; was not then prepared to suggest anything to make the Department more efficient; thought the engineers and assistant engineers were competent for their position; they had all been firemen; during 1867 the amount received from the sale of old hose, scrap iron, engines, &c., and received as fines, was about $20,000; the estimate made for the expenses of 1868 was $893,000. Witness was then examined as to the manner in which purchases of fuel, feed for horses, and other articles used in the Department were made; also as to the amount of salaries paid officers and clerks, after which the Committee adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

A petition against the paving of Fifth-avenue with Nicolson pavement, and a remonstrance against paving Seventh-avenue with wooden pavement, were received and referred.

The resolution to petition the Legislature for an act to extend Lexington-avenue to the Harlem River was concurred in.

Mr. COMAN presented a resolution requesting our Congressional representatives to urge on Congress the importance of making an appropriation for the building of the new Post-office in the Park, so that the work may be at once commenced.

The Mayor sent in vetoes of resolutions to pave with Nicolson pavement Ninth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway; Great Jones-street, Exchange-place, from Broad-street to Hanover-street; Marketfield-street, from Whitehall to Broad-street, and Franklin-street, from Elm to Broadway, for reasons already set forth in vetoes of similar resolutions.

Resolutions were adopted to appropriate $350 for complimentary resolutions to Ex-Alderman SHANNON, and $2,000 for portraits of Mayor HOFFMAN and Ex-Mayor GUNTHER.

Mr. COMAN said that the resolution in relation to Mayor HOFFMAN's portrait had been so drawn that it would permit the Mayor to choose his own artist, and this had been done by the Mayor's request.

The resolution from the other board directing the clerk of the Common Council to prepare the Corporation Manual for 1868, and have 15,000 copies printed was concurred in.

The Board then adjourned to 2 P. M. on Thursday next.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. SHOOM in the chair.

The resolution appropriating $15,000 for the celebration of the anniversary of WASHINGTON's Birthday was adopted.

Resolutions were also adopted to pave with Nicolson pavement Irving-place from Fourteenth to Twentieth-street, and Sixteenth-street from Fourth-avenue to Rutherford-place.

A resolution to appoint CHARLES BAULCH, Assistant City Librarian, with a salary of $1,000 per annum, was concurred in.

The Clerk of the Common Council was directed to procure copies of the bills now before the Legislature for the use of the Common Council and citizens generally.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next at 2 P. M.

The Street Commissioner's Annual Report.

From the report of Street Commissioner McLEAN for the twelve months ending on the 31st of December, 1867, it appears that during the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1867, expenditures have been created by the Department, by contracts and otherwise, amounting to $608,623 45. Of this amount, $96,189 46 was drawn upon trust account, and will, in the usual course of collection, be reimbursed to the City Treasury by assessments on property here filed.

The amount of requisitions drawn by the Superintendent of Street Improvements, was	$105,956 11
The amount of work done in said Bureau is estimated at	139,680 88
Amount drawn by the Superintendent of Wharves	43,283 72
Amount drawn by the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas	308,534 88
Amount drawn by the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies	15,044 42
Amount drawn by the Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies	46,010 91
Amount drawn by the Superintendent of Lands and Places	1,689 00
Amount drawn by the Superintendent of Roads	16,175 25

The Bureau of Collection of Assessments reported at the end of the last quarter a balance of $614,704 23 on uncollected assessments. During the quarter ending Dec. 31, there have been transmitted for collection sixty-five assessment lists, amounting to $385,745 11. The Collector has received and paid over to the City Chamberlain $200,767 60; this includes $4,558 48 collected as interest on assessments; $115,781 46 uncollected assessments have been sent to the Clerk of Arrears. Thus, it will be seen, the Collector stands charged with $688,258 76 still due on assessments retained in his hands. During 1867 assessment lists belonging to the Street Improvement Fund, amounting to $1,290,463 95 have been transmitted to the Collector of that Bureau.

Board of Health.

The regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday, at 4 o'clock.

The Counsel of the Board received instruction to enter proceedings against forty-eight tenement-house owners for violations of the Tenement-House law. Dr. STONE read a list of four deaths of children which had occurred at the tenement building No. 147 West Seventeenth-street. He complained that the physician, Dr. RANNEY, who had attended these cases, had made erroneous returns as to locality of three of them, saying that they occurred two of them at No. 247 and the third at No. 14 of same street. He considered this misrepresentation was such as to call for prosecution under the law. The matter was discussed by the Board, who concluded by referring the papers to the Attorney of the Board, for his examination and report.

A Mr. BEATTY, residing in Twelfth-street, near Fourth-avenue, complained some time since to the Board that there was a most disagreeable odor in his dwelling-house, and that on careful examination of water-pipes, sewer, &c., he was forced to the conclusion that the nuisance had its origin in the Female Medical Hospital, adjoining his dwelling-house. The Board ordered an inspection of the dissecting-room of the Hospital, whence it was presumed the odor came, but were unable to find any nuisance there. Mr. BEATTY states that unless the annoyance is removed he must leave the house, his own health and that of his wife being much impaired, owing to it. He had frequently to get up from his meals and leave the table with nausea. This statement was confirmed by a gentleman who appeared yesterday as a witness. The matter was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

Mr. EATON called the attention of the Board to the communication read at the last meeting from a citizen of Jersey City, complaining of the presence of vessels laded with powder at the wharves of that city. A committee was appointed to investigate the affair.

Dr. HARRIS' weekly report states that in the week that ended on Saturday, 15th inst., 448 persons died in New-York, inclusive of the unusual number—91 deaths—reported from the public institution. Brooklyn buried only 134 of its inhabitants, and the death rate in that city was equivalent to only 25.53 per 1,000 annually, while in New-York the rate was 27.06 per 1,000, the census of 1865 being the basis of estimation. The vast number of impoverished and needy people, and the unworthy and vicious lives of the metropolis, suffer immense and sudden losses just now, under the combined pressure of penury, improvidence, broken-down constitutions, and bad housing. There were 70 deaths in the charitable and penal institutions of the East River Islands alone. The excessive inclemency of the past two weeks has been severely felt by the improvident and needy classes. Phthisis, pneumonia, bronchitis, and convulsions are charged with all the increase except that which scarlatina gave. And regarding the latter disease it is desirable that every family and teacher in New-York and Brooklyn should reëxamine the suggestions made in our note concerning it last week. The fifty-eight deaths by this disease in New-York, and the thirty-nine in Brooklyn the past two weeks, but very incompletely indicate the deplorable results that follow scarlatina in many children who are not directly killed, but are so badly wounded that they must endure the miseries of enfeebled health, dropsies, brain disease, deafness, loss of speech, or other miseries. We do not exaggerate the importance of this matter. Every thoughtful physician dreads the incursion of scarlatina into the families of his patrons far more than any other domestic infection, except in the rare instances in which he has full direction of all the hygienic affairs of the household. And as regards the calamity of deaf mutism as one of the least frequent consequences, the fact should be known that out of the 1,600 deaf mutes found by the census canvassers in 1865 in the State of New-York, only 876 had been deaf from birth, and that of the 724 children who had become deaf mutes after birth, scarlatina was ascertained to have been the cause of that calamity in no less than 287 of the cases.

Board of Excise.

Yesterday the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Excise was held in the trial-room, Police Headquarters, all the members of the Board being present.

The Committee on Applications reported favorably on 107 applications for license.

The license of RUDOLPH AMSTER was revoked for selling lager-beer on Sunday.

CHRISTIAN HOLDERLEIN, corner of Walton and Harrison streets, Brooklyn, was charged by Officer GREEN with selling liquor between 12 and 1 o'clock on the night of the 4th of February. Only one member of the Board voted for the revocation of his license.

The Clerk of the Board read a communication from the Clerk of the Assembly at Albany, quoting a resolution passed some time since in the House, calling for a report from the Board of Excise as to the amount of fees received by the attorney of the Board and certain other figures. The letter concludes by saying: "And whereas said Board of Excise for the Metropolitan Police District have not conformed to said resolution, it was further resolved that he, the Clerk of the House, be requested to transmit a copy of said resolution to the Board of Excise, and demand an answer forthwith from said Board."

The President of the Board, in explanation, said that the figures had been promptly furnished as required, but that their receipt had evidently been overlooked in Albany.

A letter to the Assembly was then read, setting forth the fact of the transmission of the desired information, and the Clerk was instructed to forward it.

The Board then adjourned until 2 o'clock on Tuesday next.

Murder of a Car Conductor—Escape of the Assassin.

About 9 o'clock last night THOS. F. LAVELLE, conductor on board of car No. 10, of the Seventh-avenue line, was fatally stabbed by an unknown man who refused to pay his fare, and was being ejected from the car. It appears that the car started from Barclay-street at 8:40 o'clock, and the starter, Mr. HALLIGAN, noticed that the unknown assailant was noisy and demonstrative, and ordered the conductor to put him off if he did not pay his fare, or was in any way abusive. While passing through Church-street LAVELLE collected his fares, but failed to obtain that of the unknown, who was quite abusive toward him, asking how much he intended to steal, and making other offensive remarks. The conductor stopped his car and pushed the fellow off the platform, pulling the bell and started off again on his way up town. The man ran after the car and overtook it on the corner of Reade-street, when he jumped on the step and plunged a knife in the abdomen of LAVELLE, making good his escape immediately after. The wounded conductor entered the car, sat down, and in a minute or so informed the passengers that he had been stabbed. He was removed to the New-York Hospital, where death occurred an hour after. Neither of the passengers on the car, Mr. ELMER, of No. 160 Fulton-street, and a friend, saw the wound inflicted, though they saw the man run after the car for a short distance. The murderer is described by these gentlemen as of medium height, about 35 years of age, with black hair and whiskers. He wore a dark suit, and a silk hat. The Police profess to have a clue to his identity, as he is alleged to be the same man who became involved in a quarrel, on the same evening, with a Sixth-avenue car conductor, he having pretended to have paid his fare. The deceased was a married man, and resided at Red Hook, L. I. He had only received a regular appointment as conductor on the day of his death. An inquest will be held to-day by Coroner ROLLINS.

The Eclectic Medical College—Spring Term.

The Spring term of the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New-York was formally opened Monday night at the rooms of the institution. The chair was taken by Dr. R. S. NEWTON, Dean of the Faculty, and an address was delivered by Dr. WILDER, of the Board of Trustees. He defined the field of electic medicine, and paid a compliment to the improvements made in surgery, but insisted that the new school should make its strong point by its materia medica. Already it had supplied the homeopathists with many important specifics for their peculiar mode of practice, while the allopathists were appropriating the mass of the new remedies without giving credit to the discoverers. An exception should be made, however, in favor of the profession in Europe, where every deserved credit is given to the medicines discovered and prepared by the American eclectics. But even this peculiar pilfering showed that the old-school practitioners were taking the eclectics for their schoolmasters. Dr. WILDER remarked while they were seeking in this generation to kill the prophets, in the next their children would be enthusiastic in building for them sepulchres and monuments. He then gave a brief outline of the history and prospects of the College, which has graduated nineteen students, and now enters upon its third term. He regarded the institution, in point of scientific merit and future prospects, as a substantial success.

Addresses were delivered by Dr. SMITH and H. L. STEWART, of the Board of Trustees, Profs. HADLEY, ALLEN, FREEMAN and NEWTON. The lectures began yesterday, and will be continued daily to the close of the term. Students have access to the cliniques of Bellevue Hospital, and are also permitted to assist in the dispensary.

Feeding the Poor—Order from Superintendent Kennedy.

The following order was issued yesterday by Mr. KENNEDY to the Captains of Police relative to the free meals to the homeless poor:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY-STREET, NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1868.

GENERAL ORDER No. 326.—To the Captains of Police: The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction of the City of New-York, at the request of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, will, on and after this day, and until otherwise determined, make provision to feed such worthy destitute persons, who, being out of employment, may have lodged the preceding night in the station-house of your Precinct, at the Tombs, Jefferson Market and Essex Market Prisons, daily, between the hours of 7 and 11 A. M. These meals are to be furnished only on the recommendation of the Captains of Police of the respective precincts in the City of New-York, and to facilitate your procedure therein. Order Tickets on the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections will be furnished, on which you will write the name, age, and sex of the person to whom it is delivered, and be signed by yourself, in order that the tickets may not become an article of trafic. The tickets will only be good for one meal each, on the day of its date. In furnishing these tickets, care is to be taken that the destitute worthy persons alone are supplied. The regular bummer is not to be regarded of this class.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

Brooklyn Board of Supervisors.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday afternoon, the special order of business was the consideration of a resolution directing the Committee on Laws to prepare a draft of an act to authorize the Judges of the several Courts of Kings County to send all prisoners convicted and sentenced for terms less than five years to the Penitentiary of Kings County. After considerable debate the matter was referred to the Committee on the Penitentiary, to report the number of prisoners sentenced to the State Prison from Kings County last year, and the average yearly cost of prisoners in the Penitentiary.

The second special order of business was a resolution directing the Committee on Laws to draft a law directing the Judges of the Supreme Court at General Term to appoint three Commissioners to map or lay out roads, streets and drives in the towns of the County of Kings, extending the plan of the City of Brooklyn, with modifications, over the whole county. A long discussion ensued, and the further consideration of the subject was postponed for a week. A resolution was adopted requesting the Legislature not to pass a bill now before them appointing a stenographer for the Surrogate's Court at a salary of $2,500 per annum, and stating that there is very little work for a stenographer in that Court. The Board then adjourned for one week.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 18—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 92⅞@92¾ for money and account. American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	71¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	88⅝
Erie Railway Shares	49½

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Feb. 18—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed active and higher, at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands	9¼d.
Middling Orleans	9⅝d.

The sales of the day foot up 30,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT—The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market for goods and yarns is buoyant.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn 43s. 3d. Wheat, 16s. 1d. for California White, and 14s. 5d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 6d. Oats, 3s. 10d. Peas, 45s. 6d. Flour 37s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 115s. Pork, 71s. for new. Lard, 56s. 6d. Cheese, 52s. Bacon, 39s.

PRODUCE—Sugar firmer at 24s. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Resin—Common, 7s. 6d.; Medium, 11s. Turpentine, 34s. Tallow, 42s. 6d. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 2d.

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Feb. 18—Evening.

American bonds closed strong; United States five twenties closed at 75¾@76 for the issue of 1862.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The SUGAR market is dull; offers are made at 7½ reals ℔ arrobe for No. 12 D. S.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

FLOUR dull and unsettled; Old Spring Extras, $9 75@$10 75; Fall Extras, $13 50. WHEAT quiet and firm. CORN steady at 78¼c.@78½c. for No. 2. OATS dull at 56c@56½c. BARLEY quiet at $2 03@$2 05 for No. 2. RYE quiet at $1 55@$1 56 for No. 1. MESS PORK nominally advanced 25c.@50c. and firm but inactive at $22 50@$22 75; sales of Standard at $22; Country do. $21 62½; Prime Mess firm at $18 50. CUT MEATS active; Rough Sides, 10c.@10¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 10⅞c.@11c.; Short Clear sides, 12c. LARD firm but quiet at 14c. LIVE HOGS active, and advanced 10c.@15c. DRESSED HOGS easier at $8 25@$10. RECEIPTS to-day —3,800 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 77,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 1,800 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Corn, 2,800 bushels Oats, 1,800 Dressed Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

TOBACCO—More offered at prices too low to suit sellers: sales of Lugs at $6@$8; Common to Fair Leaf, $8 40@$10 25; Medium to Good, $11 50@$15 25; Fine to Choice New Kentucky, $21 25@$31 50. COTTON sold at 20c. for New Middling; 21½c. for St. Louis Middling. FLOUR steady and in improved demand for Medium and low grades for the South; Superfine, $7@$7 75; Extra to Choice Treble, $10 75@$13 50. WHEAT firmer with a better feeling, but prices are unchanged. CORN dull; business small; sales at 85c.@86c. for Shelled; 72c.@76c. for ear. OATS slow and unchanged. RYE and BARLEY unchanged. PROVISIONS firm; PORK advanced $22 50@$23. BACON—Shoulders 9⅞c.@10c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c.@13¾c.; plain sugar-cured Hams, 15¼c. LARD firm and quiet at 13½c. for tierce. RECEIPTS TO-DAY—1,600 bbls. Flour, 500 sacks Wheat, 2,600 bushels Corn, 1,100 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

COTTON buoyant and advanced; Middlings, 24c.; sales, 7,000 bales; receipts, 3,302 bales; exports, 4,163 bales. Sterling Exchange, commercial, nominal; sight, 152¼@152⅝; New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛ ℔ cent. discount. Gold, 140¾. SUGAR and MOLASSES firmer. FLOUR active; Superfine, $10; Choice, $13@$13 50. CORN ruling upward; sales at 95c.@$1 05. OATS unchanged. PORK firmer at $24 50@$25. BACON active; Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 14¾c. LARD scarce; Tierce, 15c.; Keg, 16c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN dull, at 79c.@80c. for ear, no demand for shelled. OATS dull, 65c. for No. 1. RYE firmer, No. 1 and Extra $1 40@$1 45. COTTON in good demand, at 22c. for Middling. MESS PORK advanced to $23 25@$23 50, $24 asked. BULK MEATS 9c.@11c. for Shoulders and Sides. BACON active, at 10¼c.@12¾c.@13¼c., closing at an advance of ½c. LARD closed at 13c. BEEF CATTLE, Prime Shipping, $7 50@$8 50 gross. Money easier. Gold 140½ buying. Exchange firm.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

FLOUR unchanged, with a moderate demand for the interior, Eastern and Southern trade; sales, 800 bbls., at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White, and $14 50@$15 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and nominal. CORN, $1 26 for No. 1. OATS and other grains nominal. CORN MEAL $2 75 ℔ cwt. MILL FEED unchanged; Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $40; Middlings, $46 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS ON FLOUR—To Boston, $1 10; to New-York, $1; to Albany, 67c.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

TOBACCO firm; sales 150 hhds.; Lugs, $5@$7; common to medium Leaf, $8@$15; Hart County, $30 50; Breckenridge County, $28@$30 50. COTTON excited at 21c.@22c. Superfine FLOUR, $8@$8 25; Fancy, $14 50@$15. WHEAT, $2 50. OATS, 67c.@68c. CORN, 75c.@78c. LARD, 14½c. MESS PORK, $23@$23 25. BACON—Shoulders, 11c.; Clear Sides, 14c.; Bulk Shoulders, 9¾c.@11c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c.@13c.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT inactive, but unchanged. CORN—Asking $1 05 for New, on track. OATS, 72½c.@74c. for Ohio and Western. RYE held firm at $1 65 for Western. BARLEY dull and unchanged. MESS PORK has an upward tendency; asking $23 50 for heavy. LARD higher; asking 15½c. DRESSED HOGS quoted at $9 75@$10 50.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm, and advanced 1c.; sales, White Michigan at $2 80; Amber, $2 60. CORN active, but lower; sales at 88½c. for No 1; all the month at 89c.; for April, 95c. OATS—sales at 64½c.@65c. for No. 1. RYE quiet. DRESSED HOGS unchanged. RECEIPTS —24,000 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

FLOUR less active; best Spring Extras, $10. WHEAT unsettled; No. 1, $2; No. 2, $1 95. OATS declining; sales at 56½c. RYE steady at $1 48. BARLEY dull at $2 12½. DRESSED HOGS firmer at $8 75@$9 25. RECEIPTS to-day —1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,100 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, Feb. 18.

COTTON excited and unsettled at 22c.@22½c.; RECEIPTS—1,800 bales. SHIPMENTS—1,500 bales. FLOUR firm but unchanged. PORK, $24@$24 50. Bulk Shoulders, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 13c.@13½c. LARD, 15c.@15½c. Corn, 85c. OATS, 85c.@90c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

Stocks inactive. Pennsylvania State Fives, 98; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 27½; Reading Railroad, 47 5-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55¼. Gold, 141.

[Advertisement.]

While waiting for a Cough to go as it came, you are often laying the foundation for some Pulmonary or Bronchial Affection. It is better to get rid of a Cold at once, by using that sure remedy, Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, which will cure the most stubborn Cough, and relieve you of all anxiety as to dangerous consequences. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

$3,500 worth of jewelry stolen from JAMES B. KERNOCHAN, Esq., on Saturday night last, might all have been saved had his house been properly protected with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. Any one who don't believe it can be convinced by calling at the office, No. 201 Broadway. E. HOLMES.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Java	Feb. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Feb. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Feb. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Wm. Penn	Feb. 22	New-York	London.
Denmark	Feb. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Iowa	Feb. 22	New-York	Glasgow.
St. Laurent	Feb. 22	New-York	Havre.

FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Morro Castle	Feb. 20	New-York	Havana.
Rising Star	Feb. 21	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Java*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier at Jersey City, to 1:45 P. M.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, close at the General Post-office at 2:45 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 19—*In steamship City of Washington from Liverpool.*—Dr. Voses, lady and infant; T. Clough, Mr. Bennett, G. Moody, Mr. Lillendale, Miss Rutherford, Mrs. Williams, W. H. L. Casswell, lady and servant; G. M. Kay and lady, Mr. McCall and lady, T. C. Putnam and lady, Mr. Hunter and lady, Mr. Huse, Mr. Belioni, Mr. M. Laren, R. L. Kirby, Mr. Stuart, W. H. Tremain, S. F. Fleming, Mr. Archibald, Mr. Moran, Mr. Fleming, Miss Daly, Miss L. E. Page.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston—Miss H. Doran, Mrs. G. Cohen and 3 children, Miss P. Smith, Miss O'Brien, B. Matthews, Thomas Low, W. M. Pelot, Mrs. Harris, B. Chilton, Miss Cohen.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 49 | Sun sets..... 5 40 | Moon rises... 4 09

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 59 | Gov. Island. 5 48 | Hell Gate .. 7 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Feb. 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Java, (Br.,) McCauley, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Gulf Stream, Bates, Havana, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Gulf City, Stuart, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Yazoo, Hodges, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ships Glenhaven, Evans, Liverpool, J. Arkell & Co.; Frank Flint, Robinson, Mansanilla, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark G. W. Roosevelt, Harriman, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Virginia, Wood, St. Jago, Cuba, Miller & Houghton; Philip Larrabee, Crowell, Nuevitas, B. F. Small & Co.; Mary Ann, (Br.,) McKay, Cadiz and Leghorn, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Louisa Covell, (Br.,) Hamilton, Bermuda, D. McColl; St. Joseph, (Br.,) Bermire, Cadis, Hagemeyer & Brunn.

Schooners Charley Woolsey, Parker, Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Margaret, Nichols, Ponce, P. R., Winchester & Leeds; J. H. Lockwood, Sharrett, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Ida Newton, Steelman, Newbern, Thomas & Holmes; Susan Wright, Mount, Georgetown, S. C., Dollner, Potter & Co.; Troubler, Andrews, Stamford; Emily Ann, Meyer, Rio Grande de Sul, R. B. Eldridge; Harriet Thomas, Robinson, Havre, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Nathaniel Chase, Kendrick, Newport, Crowell & Paine.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Tibbetts, Liverpool Feb. 1, Queenstown 2d, and Halifax 15th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Feb. 12, lat. 43 14, lon. 57 36, saw a ship on fire; bore down for her, and passed her at midnight, burnt to the water's edge, but could see nothing of the crew; appeared to be of about 800 tons. 16th, lat. 40 51, lon. 66 57, at 5:30 P. M., exchanged signal s with steamship City of Paris, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Ashland, Norton, New-Orleans Feb. 8, with cotton, &c., to R. Lowden. Experienced heavy head winds the entire passage; was hove to 11 hours in the Gulf of Mexico, with a heavy S. E. gale; also hove to 24 hours in the Gulf Stream, with a heavy N. E. gale and tremendous sea. Feb. 11, off Tortugas, spoke fishing schr. Science, of New-London, all well.

Steamship Tybee, Caulkins, Galveston via New-Orleans Feb. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Prometheus, Harris, Baltimore Feb. 8, with mdse. to Wheeler & Linnard. Put into Hampton Roads Feb. 11, with machinery disabled.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, Feb. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steamer Metis, Gale, Bristol.

Steamer Albatross, Davis, Fall River.

Steamer Galatea, Nye, Providence.

Ship Magnet, (of Boston,) Crosby, Whampoa Oct. 28, with mdse. to order. Passed Angier Nov. 23, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 29, and crossed the equator Jan. 24, in lon. 35 20. Has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly winds. No date, in the Straits of Sunda, spoke Br. bark Ousuri, from Shanghae for New-York.

Ship Sir John Mandeville, (of Liverpool,) Greig, Calcutta Sept. 28, with mdse. to J. R. Busk & Co. Is anchored outside the bar.

Bark Lejonet, (Swed.,) Miltopoens, Marseilles Dec. 17, with mdse. and 14 passengers to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has had strong westerly gales on the passage.

Bark Daniel Draper, (Ital.,) Bottone, Palermo Dec. 20, and Gibraltar Jan. 18, with fruit to James Robinson & Co. Made the southern passage and fine weather.

Bark Herzog Ernst, (Brem.,) Plass, Rio Janeiro Dec. 19, and Hampton Roads Feb. 13, with coffee to Henry Eyre. Put into Hampton Roads for orders.

Brig Tyrus, (Swed.,) Hallgren, Rio Janeiro 43 ds., and 4 ds. from Hampton Roads, with coffee to E. Pavenstadt & Co. Put into Hampton Roads for orders.

Brig Hebe, (of Jersey,) Lebrun, Rio Janeiro 43 ds., with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. and N. E. gales.

Schr. Delta, (of St. John's, N. F.,) Coles, Messina Dec. 18, and Gibraltar Jan. 4, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Has had northerly gales from the 14th of January, and lost and split sails.

Schr. Norwester, (of Gloucester,) Foster, Fortune Bay, N. F., 28 ds., via Gloucester Feb. 8, with fish to Charles Shearer & Co.

Schr. Charles Shearer, Cunningham, Fortune Bay, N. F., 15 ds., via Gloucester Feb. 12, with herring to Chas. Shearer & Co.

Schr. A. F. Kindberg, (of New-Haven,) Thomas, Fernandina, with naval stores to Thomas & Benham.

Schr. Susan H. Gibson, Barclay, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. John T. Williams, Newbury, Baltimore Feb. 5, via Fortress Monroe 14th.

Schr. Oliver Scofield, Dissosway, Baltimore, for Jersey City, with coal.

Schr. Roena Arabell, Hiland, Maryland, for New-Haven.

Schr. Magnus, Raymond, Virginia 4 ds., for New-Haven.

Schr. Eurotas, Sirdsall, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Crinoline, Daniels, Virginia 2 ds., oysters.

Schr. Julia A. Decker, ——, Virginia.

Schr. Pyrola, Newcomb, Maryland, for New-Haven.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Ship Sir John Mandeville and one bark at anchor outside the bar; one bark in offing bound in. Wind fresh N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Gulf Stream, for Havana; Gulf City, for Galveston; Leo, for Savannah; Niagara, for Norfolk; Nereus, for Boston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 18—Arr. steamship Tripoli, from Liverpool on the 4th, via Queenstown on the 6th inst. Spoke Feb. 12, lat. 47, lon. 39, ship Wyoming, from Liverpool for Philadelphia. 15th, lat. 42 54, lon. 52 55, steamship Erin, from New-York for Liverpool. Also arr. steamer Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore; barks Lawrence and Sicilian, from Messina; Fredonia, from Fayal; schr. Zevia, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 18—Arr. steamship Manhattan, from New-York; ship Missouri, from London; brig Times, from Cardenas for Portland, in distress.

Sld. steamship Key West, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 18.—Arr. steamer Rucker, from Richmond; sloop-of-war Savannah, from Annapolis for Norfolk; schr. A. Hammond, from Baltimore for Portsmouth, N. H.

The pilot-boat Maryland reports: Passed up for Baltimore barks Adelaide, from Rio; Crimea, from Liverpool.

Passed out of the Capes ship John Clarke, from Liverpool; bark Clifton, from Rio; schr. L. C. Adams, from Cardenas.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 18—Arr. steamships Huntsville, San Salvador and Zodiac, from New-York; ships Margaret Pollock, Colonist and Golden Light, from Liverpool, and bark Kathleen, from Liverpool.

Cld. steamship Virgo, for New-York; bark Alexandra, for Cardiff; bark Euphemia, for Ireland; schr. Mary James, for Montevideo.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 18—Cld. steamships Fairbanks and Rebecca Clyde, for New-York.

Notice to Mariners.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11, 1868.

SCOTLAND—USHINISH LIGHT—EAST COAST OF SOUTH UIST.—Official information has been received at this office that the light at Ushinish, East Coast of South Uist, hitherto appearing as a fixed white light, is a fixed red light.

RIVER CLYDE—FIXED LIGHT OFF GARVEL POINT.—Also, that from the 23d day of December, 1867, a light has been exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected off Garvel Point, (east of Greenock,) in the River Clyde.

The light is a fixed red light, elevated 25 feet above the level of sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of seven miles.

The illuminating apparatus is by lenses of the fourth order.

The light is placed near the south edge of the channel, at the bend, off Garvel Point, and bears from the light on the steamboat quay in front of the Customhouse at Greenock S. E. by E. ½ E., and from Garvel House N. N. E. ⅜ E., distant 280 yards.

[All bearings are magnetic. Variation 25 westerly in 1868.]

ENGLAND—DISCONTINUANCE OF TEMPORARY LIGHT AND REPLACEMENT OF BUOY, SANDHEAD—SPITHEAD.—With reference to the Notice to Mariners, No. 50, dated June 25, 1867, notice is hereby given that, from the 6th day of January, 1868, the red light exhibited from the pile pier, erected on the Sandhead, midway between Ryde and No-mans-land, will be discontinued.

Also, that from the same date, the checkered red and white buoy, formerly in position eighteen yards from the pier, will be replaced.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

Spoken, &c.

Bessie Stanton—bark, from Singapore for Boston, Feb. 13, lat. 36 25, lon. 74 50.

Richard S. Ely—ship, bound S., Jan. 24, lat. 31 45, lon. 38 41.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Feb. 18.—The steamships Mercedita, Capt. Smith, and Rappahannock, Capt. Olsen, arrived here to-day from New-Orleans; also, steamship Eagle, Capt. Greene, from New-York.

The steamship Liberty, Capt. Bain, arrived here yesterday from Baltimore.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

BREST, Feb. 18—1:20 P. M.—The steamship Ville de Paris, Capt. Surmont, from New-York on the 8th inst., arrived here this morning, en route to Havre.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 15—1:20 P. M.—The steamship City of London, Capt. Brooks, from New-York on the 8th inst., has arrived here on the way to Liverpool.

PURCHASE IN TIME.

GRAND

POPULAR MOVEMENT,

TO ERECT

A NATIONAL ASYLUM,

FOR THE

DISABLED VETERANS

WHO

SAVED OUR COUNTRY.

$641,950 IN PRESENTS

WILL BE

DISTRIBUTED TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Tickets $1 Each, or Ten for $9. Call Upon or Address

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ASSOCIATION,

NO. 546 BROADWAY.

1868.

GREAT

REDUCTION!!

J. W. BRADLEY'S

PATENT

DUPLEX SKIRTS

FOR THE

MILLION.

THE WEST, BRADLEY & CARY MANUFACTURING COMPANY HAVING PURCHASED THE BUSINESS AND INTEREST OF THE LATE FIRM OF WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, AND HAVING MADE GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MACHINERY AND LABOR FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF THE CELEBRATED

PATENT DUPLEX SKIRTS,

ARE NOW ENABLED TO MANUFACTURE AND SELL THEM AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. THEIR OBJECT IS TO PLACE THESE SKIRTS IN THE MARKET AT SUCH PRICES AS TO MAKE IT AN OBJECT FOR THE

MILLION TO PURCHASE

THE PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE SPRING) SKIRT IN PREFERENCE TO ANY OTHER SKIRT MADE. THEY ARE WARRANTED TO OUTWEAR ANY TWO OR THREE SINGLE STEEL SPRING SKIRTS, AND THE PRESENT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

MAKES THEM THE CHEAPEST BY FAR, AS WELL AS THE MOST DURABLE, STYLISH, GRACEFUL AND AGREEABLE SKIRT TO THE WEARER THAT IS MANUFACTURED IN THIS OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY of NEW and BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS of the PATENTED "METALLIC ENDS," SUSPENDERS of our own manufacture, EQUAL in STYLE and QUALITY to the BEST French Suspenders and at MUCH LOWER PRICES.

WEST, BRADLEY & CARY MF'G CO.,

Warerooms and Office

Nos. 97 Chambers and 81 Reade Sts.,

NEW-YORK.

SAND-PAPER.

CROMWELL & JONES.

Manufacturers of

EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER.

No. 181 Water-st., New-York.

THE SUN,

THE PEOPLE'S NEWSPAPER,

IS

THE NEATEST, THE CHEAPEST, THE SHARPEST, THE SMARTEST,

HAS ALL THE NEWS

AND THE

LARGEST CITY CIRCULATION.

SOLD ON CARS, BY ALL NEWSMEN, AND DELIVERED BY CARRIERS.

PRICE 3 CENTS.

FLOUR

THE NEW-YORK FAMILY FLOUR COMPANY. NO. 1 BARCLAY-ST., NO. 810 BROADWAY, NO. 160 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

The gratifying success which this Company has met with in supplying families with flour at low prices, has induced them to open another office for the exhibition of their samples of flour and bread, and the reception of orders, at

NO. 810 BROADWAY, (Near Grace Church.)

Upwards of 10,000 barrels of flour have been furnished to families, at from $2 to $3 per barrel less than they have been accustomed to pay, and in almost every instance perfect satisfaction has been given and permanent customers secured.

STEAM ENGINES

FROM 4 TO 200 HORSE-POWER—INcluding LOOMIS PATENT CUT-OFF ENGINES, SLIDE VALVE STATIONARY ENGINES, and PORTABLE ENGINES. Also, IMPROVED CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS, GRAIN MILLS, &c. Send for Descriptive Circular and Price List.

WOOD & MANN STEAM ENGINE CO., UTICA, N. Y.

Warerooms No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York, and Chicago, Ill.

CLOSING OUT SALE. THE ELEGANT STOCK OF THE OLD ESTABLISHED

"BERRIAN"

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE ROOMS, to be disposed of within thirty days at greatly reduced prices. H. H. CASEY, No. 601 Broadway.

FIRE ESCAPES,

FOR TENEMENT HOUSES,

Made at short notice, in conformity with the requirements of the present law, at

JAS. L. JACKSON & BRO.'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 233, Feb. 18, 1868.

8, 5, 6, 13, 36, 65, 66, 31, 47, 69, 39, 64, 23.

PADUCAH—CLASS, No. 234, Feb. 18, 1868.

48, 62, 33, 53, 18, 19, 35, 11, 65, 28, 25, 8, 9.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 181, Feb. 18, 1868.

26, 25, 38, 50, 75, 58, 3, 28, 66, 68, 16, 78, 57, 9.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 182, Feb. 18, 1868.

66, 77, 7, 3, 34, 44, 8, 32, 46, 68, 54, 21, 27

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—FOR THE District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN H. NEWMAN, of Watkins, in the County of Schuyler, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Room No. 4, in the Tracy block, Havanna, Schuyler County, N. Y., before Hull Fanton, Register, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. W. H. COREY, United States Deputy Marshal, as Messenger.

FEB. 14, 1868.